CIRCULATION LAST WEEK
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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

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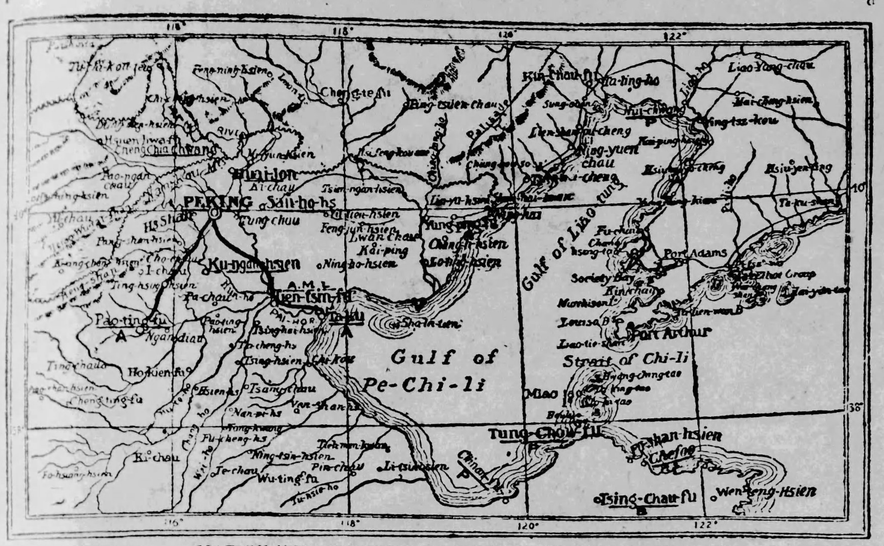
The Dowager Empress and Chinese Affairs.


PEKING
Gulf of Pe-Chi-li
Gulf of Liao
Port Arthur
Strait of Chi-li
Tung-Chow-fu
Tsing-Chau-fu
Ku-ngan-hsien
Pao-ting-fu
Ki-ping
Lwan-Chau
Kung-Kwan
Ching-hsien
Society Bay
Kinchau
Monhsien
Lowsa
Liao-tie-shan
Miao Island
Chefoo
Wen-teng-Hsien
Ki-chou
Ning-tsing-chau
Ning-yuen-chau
Kin-chau
Kai-ping
Ping-yang-fu
Ping-yuen-hsien
Ping-yin-hsien
Ping-ting-chau
Ping-lu-hsien
Ping-kwan-hsien
Ping-shan-hsien
Ping-tu-hsien
Ping-chang-hsien
Ping-kiang-hsien
Ping-ngan-hsien
Ping-yang-hsien
Ping-yuen-hsien
Ping-ting-hsien

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

American Tin Plate.

"The statement was made here recently that tin plate made in the United States is inferior to Welsh tin, and that Russia iron is superior to any made in this country. Kindly give us the facts in the case."—H. L. W., Kyana, Ind.

Why not ask the men who make the statement to prove it? If you will go to any city in which tin plate is largely made, and inquire of the men who use it, you will find the statement absolutely untrue. Here in Toledo there is a large tin-can factory, which used Welsh tin exclusively until the American product came into the market. They have used American tin exclusively since them. They say it is better than Welsh tin, and cheaper. As to Russia iron, it is simply so-called because the mode of planishing it was a trade secret of the Russian manufacturers. It is so no longer, and has not been for twenty years. American iron of all kinds is equal to the best made elsewhere. It is time these detractors of their own country either learned some sense, or else emigrated to some foreign country.

Democrats and Trusts.

"Please tell whether some of the largest trusts in the country are conducted by Democrats. Democrats here claim that all the large trusts of the United States are composed and controlled by Republicans. —J. W. D., Taneyville, Mo.

It is impossible to get information to answer such questions. The largest trust, to our knowledge, controlled by Democrats, is the Sugar Trust. The Havemeyers, who are at its head, have always been Democrats. Men do not consider politics when they invest money in a company. They put it in so as to make more money. We never heard of a Democrat refusing to invest in a money-making business because he was opposed to trusts. You can set it down as a fact that there are proportionately as many Democrats as Republicans interested in trusts.

Inauguration Balls.

"Will you please informe me if a $25,000 ball was given at Wm. McKinley's inauguration, and whether he and Mrs. McKinley danced at the ball?"—C. B. L., Louisville, Neb.

It has been the custom for many years for the citizens of Washington to get up an inauguration ball on the evening of the day on which a President is inaugurated. The expenses are paid by the money received for tickets. The affair is not paid for by the government; nor has the government anything to do with it. On the inauguration of McKinley, one was held, as usual. He and Mrs. McKinley were invited guests, and put in an appearance for a short time. Neither of them danced, of course.

Catholic Priests.

"I am told our government is paying the Catholic clergy in Cuba and the Philippines, or in other words supporting the Catholic church and schools. Please let us know about it."—J. F. R., West Pierpont, N. Y.

Well, why did you not ask the people who made the statement for the proofs? Then you would have at once compelled them, if they are truthful, to say they really knew nothing about it. The United States government is not paying Catholic priests anyhting, either in Porto Rico or the Philippines. Cuba is not ours, and the old Spanish laws are still in force there, whereby the priests receive money from the Cuban government. But the Cuban government is not the United States government, and we have no authority to change the support of the church from the taxes.

Marie Corelli.

"Is Marie Corelli, the author, a Catholic, a man or woman?"—A. W., Whitmore Lake, Mich.

"Please give a sketch of the life of Marie Corelli, the names of the books she has written and where she now resides."—H. K., Defiance, O.

Marie Corelli is a woman, an authoress, born of an Italian father and a Scotch mother. Marie Corelli is her real name. We know nothing of her religion, and can not see why any one else should care what it may be.

Miss Corelli was adopted in infancy by Charles Mackay, a noted English song writer and literary man. Her childhood was spent in England. She was then sent to France and educated in a convent, especially in music. At 14 she began to write operas and songs. Her first attempt at literature was three sonnets on Shakespearean themes. Her father intended to fit her for a musical career.

A curious psychical experience that occurred to herself caused her to write her first book, "Romance of Two Worlds," in 1886. It was a great success. She has since devoted herself to literature, though never giving up her love of music. She plays finely on the piano and mandolin. She is not married. Her book, "Sorrows of Satan," appeared in 1895; "The Mighty Atom" in 1896. "Zieska" is another book of hers, and "Boy" is the latest, although another is in the press.

Sixteen to One.

"Please explain briefly the Democratic doctrine of 16 to 1."—F. K., Rossville, Ill.

Commerce and exchange demand a unit or standard of value. The new financial law provides "that the dollar consisting of 25.8 grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, shall, as established by section 3511 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, continue to be the standard unit of value." This tells us what the standard is, and under the present system it is the policy of the government to maintain all form of money at parity with this standard. We have silver dollars and paper dollars, but it does not matter what the intrinsic value of the silver coin called "dollar" is, any more than it matters what the value of the paper is in a paper "dollar."

Bimetallism contemplates a double standard of value. It contemplates a gold unit and a silver unit. It also contemplates the free coinage of all the gold and silver offered to the mints, and the right of any debtor or purchaser to pay in either form of standard money. Now, if 25.8 grains of gold make the gold unit, how much silver, by weight, should go into the silver dollar or unit? This is the question of "the ratio."

By 16 to 1 is meant that sixteen grains (or ounces) of silver coin should have the same money value as one grain (or ounce) of gold coin. The respective coins must have a fixed relative value, of course, a fixed proportion to each other, and the advocates of free silver would declare by law (and irrespective of the market) sixteen grains of silver to have the same money value as one grain of gold. They assert that this legal ratio would soon become the actual market ratio, and the gold men deny it; and the latter are unquestionably right.

In 1792 the United States Congress enacted a coinage law making silver and gold coin legal tender at the ratio of fifteen grains of silver to one grain of gold. Silver became cheaper subsequently, and in the bullion market it required 15.61 grains of silver to purchase one grain of gold. Congress changed the ratio by reducing the fine contents of the gold unit. By the legislation of 1834 and 1837 the silver dollar was given a gross weight of 412.5 grains, and pure contents of 371.25 grains. The gold unit was given a gross weight of 25.8 grains. The ratio between these units is 16 to 1—or, more accurately, 15.988 to 1. There has been no change in the weight of the coins, but there is no free and unlimited coinage of silver into "standard dollars." The silver dollar is now "token money," and the gold dollar is the sole unit. The silver men would revive this free and unlimited coinage of silver dollars at the old rate. But the actual ratio is now nearly 32 to 1—that is, 1 grain or gold is equal in value to 32 grains of silver.

The Empress Dowager.

"In some papers I notice a mention of an emperor and empress dowager now ruling in China. Please explain."—W. J. L., Fox Branch, Tenn.

The word "dowager" is used for a widow of rank, when there is another woman, younger, holding the same title. Thus, if Lord Lonsdale should die, his widow would still be Lady Lonsdale; but when the son, who succeeded to the title, married, his bride would become Lady Lonsdale, while his mother would be called the dowager Lady Lonsdale. The same word is applied in China. Read the article on the first page on the Dowager Empress of China.

National Banks.

"Will you please explain how a national bank is started, what security it gives the government, and how they go at it? Does the government get any interest out of it?"—Subscriber, Blair, Neb.

Suppose a national bank is to be started with $100,000 capital. Not less than five persons must associate themselves to form the corporation. They pay in their own money to furnish this $100,000 capital, which is the money the bank loans. If they wish to issue bank notes, they must buy United States bonds, with other money than the capital stock. These bonds are deposited in the United States treasury as security for the bank notes they issue. The depositors are secured by the double liability—that is, each stockholder is held liable for twice the amount of his stock.

Bonds of National Banks.

"A good G. A. R. Republican here is dissatisfied because he thinks the new law for national banks permits the bond deposit with the government to secure the notes to be counted as part or all of the required capital. Not having the law at hand, I am not able to convince him of his error, but he says he will accept your statement of the facts."—J. D. W., Elbert, Colo.

There is no such provision in the law, and the bonds deposited in the treasury to secure circulation can not be counted as capital, nor can the bank's capital stock be used to purchase them. The national bank law is the most stringent and careful in the world, but there seems to be an enormous number of people who can not or will not understand that it is the best banking law this country ever had.

Tin Plate.

"Is tin mined and tin plate made in America from American tin?"—E. R. T., Plattsmouth, Neb.

The tin mines of the United States have not proved productive as yet. The early hopes were not carried out when mining on an extensive scale was undertaken. The leads were not profitable. The world's largest supply of block tin comes from Java. It is imported into both England and America, to make tin plate.

The Red Cross.

"Did the Catholics have anything to do with the organizing of the Red Cross in the United States armies and are there any more Catholics in it than Protestants?"—L. D. H., Quaker City, O.

The Red Cross has nothing to do with race, religion or color. We presume benevolent and patriotic Catholics aided the Red Cross in the Spanish war the same as people of other religions, or of no religious faith at all. That the Catholics or any other church controlled the Red Cross is absolutely false.

Weather Predictions.

"Some astronomers can forecast the weather a year and even ten years in advance. Please give short sketch of how they do it."—E. C. G., Aska, Ga.

Weather predicting has nothing to do with astronomy. Astronomers do not predict weather. No man can scientifically predict weather more than 48 hours in advance, and to do that the Weather Bureau must have telegraphic reports from all observation points in the country. The fellows who claim to predict months and years in advance are unmitigated frauds. The planets and moon have no influence whatever on the weather, as has been proved by scientific investigation.

Angle Worms in Well.

We have several replies to a question how to keep angle worms out of a well, for which we thank the readers. Several give the same as the following:

"Angle worms never exist except in loose, open soil. They never go deep into the ground, and are never found in solid clay or hardpan. There must be a defect about the top of that well. Throw out the dirt down two feet, pack in clay, and put a coating of clay between the top stones and the cover. If the soil is light and porous farther down it may be well to go deeper."

Another says: "A good, four-inch drilled well is the only sure remedy."

Another says: "Put four or five catfish in the well. They will live on the worms."

Measuring Mountains.

"Please give, through the columns of your valuable paper, the manner in which mountains are measured."—M. G., Market, W. Va.

They are generally measured by a barometer. The mercury in the barometer tube is supported by the weight of the atmosphere. The higher we go, the less the weight, because we leave a portion of the atmosphere below us. The barometer is read at the base of the mountain, and again at top. From the difference, by simple calculation, the height of the mountain is determined.

Voting for Electors.

"Can a man vote for president who has not been a citizen 12 months in a state, or is the same law as in state elections?"—J. W. R., Pleasant Grove, Iowa.

Each state has its own provisions, and these are the same for Presidential electors as for state officers.

Honey Dew.

"J. W. D., Progress, N. C., sends the following: "There was plenty of honey dew in February, 1890, in this part of the country. It was clear as water and on pine trees only. It would hang on the point of the leaves. It was very sweet, and the bees gathered it and built new combs. The weather was warm. Was this produced by aphides?"

Undoubtedly it was produced by these insects.

Cape Nome.

"Will The Blade please inform its readers just where Cape Nome is situated? Some say it is north of St. Michael, some south. If south, about how many miles?"—H. S. W., Campbell, Cal.

Cape Nome is on the 165th parallel of west longitude, latitude 64 degrees north. It projects to the south from the northern shore of Norton sound, and is to the northeast from St. Michael. The distance in miles we do not know. Cape Nome is a little west of due north from the mouth of the Yukon river.

"Imperialism."

"What definition do Democrats give for imperialism?"—J. E. G., Kemp, Tex.

They don't define. If they did they would get into trouble at once.

Cadetships.

"How long do you have to reside in a Congressional district before you are qualified, by residence, to be appointed to either the naval or military academy?"—C. A. S., Parmalee, Mich.

There is no provision of law on the subject, hence it is for the Congressman himself to decide. Consult him.

Miscellaneous.

H. N. W., Coventryville, N. Y.: We never heard of the book.

M. H., Augusta, Okla.: We have no idea where they can be obtained.

J. K. W., Lawrenceville, Ill.: We printed it last year, and can not republish.

S. L. M., Hawkeye, Iowa: We are very sorry we can not answer your question.

W. T. J., Heath, Neb.: So far as we know, no song books for this campaign are out yet.

A. R., Hickory Corners, Mich.: The recruiting office for marines is at Brooklyn Navy Yard. Write to the commandant.

W. Y. H., Hacker Valley, W. Va.: We don't know it. Write to the "Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C."

D. L. K., Agnew, Neb.: Better consult a good lawyer. You might also write to the "Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C."

C. G., Asheville, Kan.: We do not know that the French umbrella for bicycles, recently printed in The Blade, can be had in this country.

Not Uncommon.

"Bredren," said Parson Black, earnestly, "dere am some folks in which de still, small voice ob conscience keeps a-gettin' stiller an' smaller, until at las' it 'd hab ter l'arn de deef an' dumb langwidge if it wants ter attrack dir attention!"—Puck.

"Durability is Better Than Show."

The wealth of the multi-millionaires is not equal to good health. Riches without health are a curse, and yet the rich, the middle classes and the poor alike have, in Hood's Sarsaparilla, a valuable assistant in getting and maintaining perfect health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

RISKS

Are run by every woman who has household cares. It is so easy just to run out of the warm house into the fresh air, to pin a piece of lace to the clothes line. It is also easy to take cold in doing so. Then perhaps comes suppression and kindred evils. Whenever there is any disturbance of the normal womanly function Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription may be relied upon to re-establish perfect health. It is strictly a temperance medicine, containing no alcohol or whisky, neither opium, cocaine nor other narcotic.

"Several years ago I suffered severely from female weakness, prolapsus and menorrhagia, and used 'Favorite Prescription' with splendid effect," writes Fannie Shelton, of Washington, Iowa. "Glad I have not needed it for a few years past but if I should have a return of the old trouble would surely try 'Favorite Prescription.' I have recommended it to a number of my lady friends. I always tell them to try a bottle and if they are not benefited by it I will pay for the medicine. In every case they have spoken in praise of it."

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter *free*. All correspondence strictly-private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well.

A WORLD--SERMON.

I reckon de Lawd is a-runnin' de sky,
En he know w'en ter bind en deliver;
W'enever dey starts in ter prayin' fer dry,
Down come de rain, lak' a river!

En w'enever dey prayin' de loudest' fer rain—
W'en dey never a cloud up on high—
De sun shine so hot on de hill en de plain
Hit des cracks de worl' en de sky!

Don't take me ez sayin' dat prayin' ain't right
(De bes' er de people hez done it),
But de Lawd made de worl', wid its green en its bright,
En I reckon he knows how ter run it!
—Atlanta Constitution.

Up-to-Date Tactics.

Sergeant Finnegan (on the skirmish line)—Stiddy, me byes; sure they be too far off yit, but when they get furninst the bushes there thry a few blank cartridges at 'em until yees git the range.—Life.

IN MEMORY OF GEN. LAWTON

Clinton Scollard Takes the Career of Toledo's Hero as His Theme.

Henry W. Lawton was both soldier and scholar. Born in Toledo, Ohio, he entered the Union army as sergeant in April, 1861. Three months later he was discharged in order to take a first-lieutenancy in the 30th Indiana volunteers. He served through the war, gaining successively his promotions for gallantry until made colonel by brevet. Mustered out in November, 1865, he spent a year in the Harvard law school before returning to the life of camps, entering the regular army at the lowest rung, as second lieutenant of the 41st infantry, late in July, 1866.

It was this connection with the first and greatest of American universities that led Clinton Scollard to take this noble figure as the subject for the poem read before the Phi Beta Kappa society of Harvard College on June 28, 1900, and just now published. A happier choice could hardly be made, nor could a happier treatment of such a theme be expected. The opening is notable:

"When the dead hero goes
To his last, long repose,
The solemn drum
Sounds an eulogium;
Bowed is the head
Above the gathered glory of his years;
And there are tears,
In tender tribute shed,
From comrade eyes that never flinched at fears.
The final word is said,
And then his dust, of all assoilment shriven,
Wherefrom one day the violet may have birth,
By reverent hands is given
Unto the soft, warm mothering of earth.
And it was thus,
A February day, not long agone,
The mourning nation laid
In Arlington's most hallowed shade
(O sacred spot, O haven beauteous,
By sacrifice deep—sanctified to us!)
One whose clear gaze turned ever toward the dawn."

This is followed by a fine apostrophe to Washington and Lincoln, brought forth in final disproof of the charge that republics are ungrateful, and then this:

"And thou, O latest flower
Of our white knighthood,
Although the land gave not to thee for dower
A place exalted in its high estate,
Naming thee not until too late
Among the great,
Hailing thee not as of its eagle brood,
Lawton, we bid thee say,
Albeit the reluctant tongue of praise delays,
If ours is as the mood of far-lapsed yesterday:
If thought or open deed
Scant thy deserving need,
Thou whose brave life to us was consecrate!"

The beauty of the surrounding year is placed in happy accord with his fame and the appropriateness of selecting the spot where he studied as a young man for commemorating his many virtues is also brought forward, comparing his simplicity, steadfastness and sincerity with that of Shaw. The tale of his enlistment in the Union armies after the peaceful boyhood in the West and of his share in the fighting which has made every other war seem like a holiday. Mr. Scollard sings his daring thus:

"Fate marshaled him with those
Who felt the desperate throes
Of battle's lurid hell-fires round them drawn.
When Johnston swept, with calm or whelming blows,
Through Shiloh's woods, that dewy springtime dawn;
And he was one who breasted the fierce shock,
When Thomas stood, the union's living rock,
Till Chickamauga saw its bloody close.
Of many a cruel field he knew the scars,
Till where the cordon lay,
About the foe at bay,
Caged in Atlanta, one red August day,
He led the foremost onset of the fray,
And won a colonel's eagled shoulder bar."

Lawton's brief sojourn among the classic surroundings of Harvard, his return to the service of his country in the field from the high sense of duty which showed him that here he could serve his country best, his long years on the great plains, the Indian fighting—and then the bugle call for bleeding Cuba, the fighting at San Juan, when he won his renown anew, and the last sad chapter:

"Many there be that mark with grieved eyes,
And brows aflush with shame,
What they deem sacrilege in Freedom's name,
And the mad warping of our destinies;
Feeling no thrill exultant in them rise
How'er beneath the sultry Luzon skies
Our armies triumph, but a sense of blame,
If ours the trespass, even as we sowed,
And still are sowing, shall the reaping be!
But who can follow this swift warrior's road,
Resistless as the surge of the gray sea,
And not be moved that we can claim the man
As type of what we name—American!
And, ah, the blinding pity of it all,
If we be snatching with a guilty red
The purity of Liberty's fountain head,
That through our error such an one should fall!"

The poem closes in a notable outburst of patriotic feeling and a prayer for more men like Lawton, brave and true, to lead the republic along paths of peace. From the slow, dirge-like opening until the triumphant note at the close—

"He was of those who bore Promethean fire!"

the ode is noteworthy and one to stand among the Nation's greatest poems.

R. I. P.

"I am content to be numbered among the politically dead," said one politician. "I don't blame you," said the other. "If I were in your place I'd rather have an epitaph than to have nothing at all said about me."—Washington Star.

Why She Doesn't Smile.

"Tottie must have suffered some terrible disappointment. One never sees her smile now. What is the matter?"—"Two front teeth pulled out."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

SKATING IN PERSIA.

Capital skating is generally to be had in Teheran, Persia, at Christmastime, but the Persians have never taken keenly to the amusement. When the late shah was alive he was so delighted with the performance of English residents on the ice that he got some skates for his ministers, who were far too fearful of losing their heads to disobey his command to put them on. Their antics on the ice amused Nasr-ed-Din to such an extent that he nearly had an apoplectic fit.

HOW CHICAGO WILL WELCOME

The Grand Army Veterans Magnificent Scheme of Decoration.

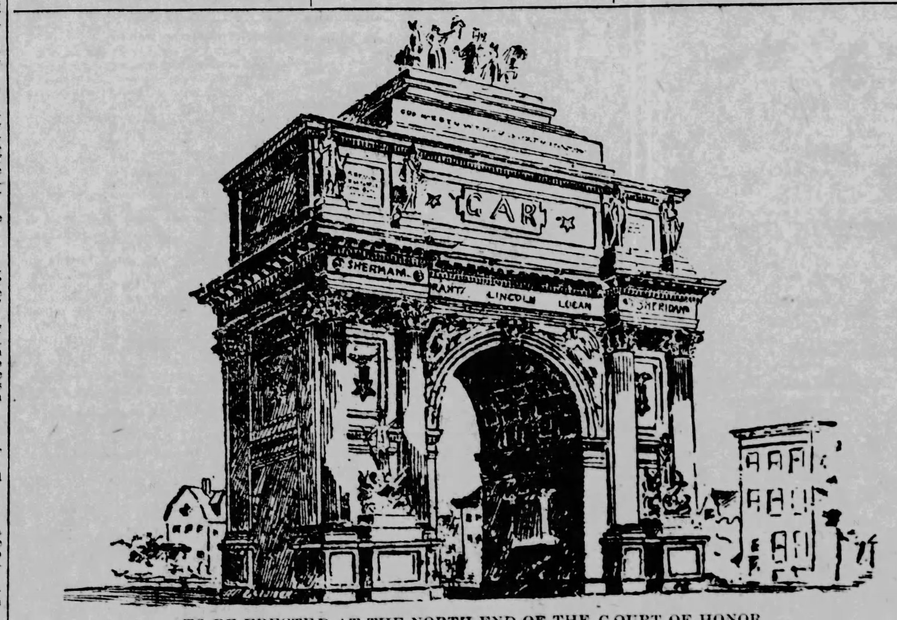
When the old soldiers come to Chicago to the Grand Army encampment during the end of August, Michigan avenue will have on its gala dress, says the Chicago Chronicle. It will not be alone in its decoration of flags, to be sure, but there will be factors in its preparation to make it exceed its neighboring thoroughfares. It is to have first place on the program of events. It is to be the boulevard of honor, down which the veterans will march on their entry into the city. It is to be set aside as the reviewing point for the parade of soldiery, a point from which the President of the United States will witness the spectacle.

Michigan avenue will for once take the honors of a fete away from State street. It will have things its own way for the encampment, leaving its companion streets to catch the ebb tide of its gayety. The stand of honor will have a conspicuous place on the lake front, near the Logan monument, so that figure in bronze may share with the President the honors of the memory campaign.

There is no doubt that the veteran of veterans will be given his share of homage. The old soldiers never forget Logan, and they will not fail on such an occasion to salute Chicago's monument to his memory. It is not the first time that the great bronze figure has been the center of interest to the Grand Army. The men in black campaign hats never march past it without a cheer and lowering of colors. No matter what else there may be on the street the monument will be there and the mounted figure of the general will review the army of its association. The monument will be a reviewing stand like which there can be no other, and man and horse and banner will stand once more at the head of the "grand old army."

The reviewing stand for the great men of the present will be erected farther north and on the west side of the street so that its occupants may have the shelter of the houses in case of storm or extreme heat. The stand will be a Corinthian affair, resembling so far as is possible the grand stands of the old city famous for its games. Tall white columns will form its front, connected by a low rail bearing the insignia of the Grand Army. Each column is to be made of four pillars with massive Corinthian capitols. The capitols of each column will be square, forming a base for a heavy globe surmounted by a gilded eagle. A Chicago shield with the letters G. A. R. added to its face will be hung against a festoon of flags at the front of each column. The President's box will occupy the central position in the stand and is to be surrounded by other boxes for the army and navy officers and distinguished guests. The court, of which this stand is the center will extend from Jackson boulevard in Michigan avenue to Park row. Each end will be marked by an arch spanning the avenue, the space intervening to be marked by single columns placed sixty feet apart. Each pillar is to have the ornamental Corinthian capitol, surmounted by the globe. And on the face of each, as on the larger columns, will be hung the Chicago shield with the "G. A. R.," a festoon of flags behind each shield. The columns will be made to represent marble.

The arches placed at either end of the court are to be most imposing, with heavy ornamentation and appropriate statuary. They are to be dedicated to the army and the navy, the groups of figures to reveal the important points in the history of each arm of the War department. By the use of small electric lamps the arches are to be made visible by night as well as by day and for the former searchlights placed on the arches will bring the entire court of honor into bold relief. It is not the desire of the architects to outline the arches or columns with lights or to make the court a blaze of light, their lamps will be placed in such a way as to bring into the high light the statuary and characteristic features of the court, giving it an added beauty by striking contrast.



TO BE ERECTED AT THE NORTH END OF THE COURT OF HONOR.

THE GREAT G. A. R. COURT OF HONOR.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

To Construct Double-Tree.

E. N. F., Illinois, wishes to know how to construct a four-horse double-tree to work on a plow, or so that three horses can pull on one side of the tongue. The editor had an illustration of how to construct such a device, but unfortunately he has mislaid it. Will some reader of The Blade give E. N. F. the information for which he asks?

Poor Old Horse Coughs.

H. N., North Dakota: Examine the teeth of your poor old horse to see if they are worn off so much in places that he cannot properly masticate his feed. If they are uneven, a veterinarian should file them. Do not feed your old horse clover hay. Dampen all dry feed you give him, but do not make it wet. To allay the cough, give this: Gum camphor, ½ oz.; pine tar, 4 ozs.; molasses, 4 ozs. Mix well, and put a tablespoonful on the back of his tongue three times a day with a small paddle. After using this about five or six days, give this: Baking soda, powdered ginger and powdered gentian, equal parts. Give a heaping tablespoonful dose, twice a day, before feeding, in half a pint of water, as a drench. Make up sufficient to last a week. If his bowels do not work properly, give him bran mashes once a day until they move naturally. Grass will be good for him.

Young Cows Have Bad Cough.

H., Indiana: For the cough, take of vinegar, 2 ozs.; gum camphor, ½ oz.; pine tar, 4 ozs.; brown sugar, 4 ozs. Mix thoroughly, and place a tablespoonful on the tongue twice a day. The above is for one cow. For the two make twice the above quantity. Stir it well before using. The small pimples on the udder, indicates cow-pox, which usually runs its course in from 10 to 20 days. To check the propagation of the germ, and to heal the sores, wash the udder three times a day with ½ oz. hyposulphite of soda in a pint of water. Stir well. There is usually some fever, which may be reduced by giving bran mashes twice a day until the bowels work freely.

Difference Among Clovers.

P. B. C., Washington:—As there are about seventeen different kinds of clover, to compare crimson clover with them would require more space than can be given. Crimson clover is also known as scarlet clover, German clover, Italian clover and carnation clover. It is an annual, a native of southern Europe, and has long been cultivated as a forage plant in the warmer portions of that country. It is erect, tufted, one to two feet high, with soft hairy stems and leaves, and usually has bright scarlet flowers or elongated heads. The seed is larger than that of red clover, oval in shape, bright reddish-yellow when fresh and has a higher polished surface. The plants stool freely, many stems rising from a single root. The roots penetrate deeply, and the plant is a vigorous grower. It will not stand severe freezing, although called a winter annual. It makes much of its growth during the fall, winter and early spring. It will grow on poor soils where clover will not flourish. It needs a mild climate, and will not endure severe drought. It thrives best on rich, rather sandy loams, but when the conditions of moisture and temperature are favorable, it gives good results on ripe, sandy soils as well as clays. The land must be well pulverized before seeding, none but fresh seed must be sown, sow about 12 to 15 pounds per acre, July to September 15. Cover the seed with a roller. Harvest for hay as soon as it comes in bloom. From 1½ to 3 tons of cured hay may be obtained from an acre. It is relished by all kinds of stock. In early spring it is excellent for pasturage. It affords a great deal of nitrogen and humus to enrich the soil. Other leading clovers are red, white, alsike, mammoth and running Buffalo.

Hog Weak in Hind Legs.

S. P., Florida:—When a large, heavy hog like yours gets weak in the hind legs there is no certain cure, and the sooner you get him ready for the butcher the better. You may try this: Epsom salts in a bran mash, 1 oz. Repeat in two days. Rub a tablespoonful of turpentine on the small of the back.

Do Cattle Have Consumption?

Subscriber, Michigan: Yes, cattle have consumption (tuberculosis). It is a disease prevalent in all civilized countries. The cause of the disease is bacillus tuberculosis. It is an infectious disease. The bacillus can only get into the lungs when inhaled. They must be thoroughly dried and pulverized before currents of air can carry them. The bacilli withstand drying for months before they lose their power. An animal affected with tuberculosis can spread the disease through an entire herd, as the disease may be carried by the air. The disease in the beginning usually passes unnoticed. When the lungs are involved a dull, short cough is noticed, which later on may become very troublesome. The cough is more frequent in the morning after movement and drinking. Discharge from the nose is rare. In advanced stages the breath may have a disagreeable odor. Pressure on the chest wall may give rise to pain. The animal, as the disease progresses, becomes hidebound. There will be colic, gas and diarrhoea, alternating with constipation. The disease may run its course in months or the animal may live for years. To determine whether an animal has tuberculosis tuberculin is used. This is a preparation of tuberculie cultures. No one but a qualified veterinarian should make tests. It is distributed from the bureau of animal industry. Many cattle are tested every year, and those having tuberculosis are killed to prevent the disease from spreading.

Foot Rot in Sheep.

J. J., Wisconsin: To cure foot rot in sheep, if they are grazing on low, marshy land remove them to a higher situation. If possible, drive them through a stream of clear water to clean out the feet. If this is impossible the feet must be washed. Take a sharp knife and cut away all loose horn. If the feet bleed, you need feel no alarm. The feet must be cleansed so that no diseased structure is left. If your flock is not large, use this: Sulphate of copper (blue vitriol), 1 lb.; acetate of copper (verdigris), 1-2 lb.; linseed oil, 1 pint, tar, 1 quart. Rub the vitriol and verdigris in fine powder, with the oil, then add the tar, and mix thoroughly. Apply to the affected parts, being sure to get to the bottom. For a large flock made a trough in which to stand the sheep. Take of sulphate of copper, 5 lbs.; dissolve this in 5 gallons of water. Of fresh lime, slake 6 lbs., in 4 gallons of water. Strain the two liquids through a coarse cloth into a cask, and dilute to 20 gallons. Put the liquid in the trough. Stand each sheep in it and see that the liquid gets to diseased parts.

Horse Lame.

M. W., Pennsylvania: Your horse seems to be suffering from founder, which is the result of various causes. Give him a full pint of raw linseed oil. After this give him pulverized saltpetre, 1-2 oz. in drinking water three times a day for three days. Remove the shoes, and stand him in water in a tub as hot as the hand will bear, with a little mustard in it. Bathe the legs to the knees. After a bath for an hour, dry the feet well, and apply linseed poultices. Wrap the legs with flannel. The hot water and poultices should be kept up for five or six days. After this stand the horse on a mud floor in day time and on a dry floor at night. When founder becomes chronic there is no cure.

Clotted or Ropy Milk.

J. W. H. C., Ohio: Before putting milk in pans scald the pans with boiling hot water to kill the bacteria. Give the cow a pound of Epsom salts in two quarts of tepid water, in which is stirred a cupful of molasses. After this give the cow an ounce of saltpetre in her drinking water once a day for four days. Bathe the udder with water as hot as the hand will bear and afterward dry well. Kneed the udder gently with the fingers, being careful not to be too harsh.

Milk Sickness.

E. L., North Carolina: "Milk sickness" is a mysterious disease. The United States government has had the cause of the disease investigated, but the results have not been entirely satisfactory. In the report of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, Dr. Joseph Gardner, of Indiana, gives the result of microscopic investigations of the blood of a heifer suffering from this malady. He says: "I was startled, but not surprised, to see that in the small space embraced in the field, and which could be covered by a transverse section of a cambric needle, there were countless multitudes of actively moving, writhing, twisting bacteria that bore, in size and behavior, a striking resemblance to that form of bacteria called by naturalists Bacteria Subtilissima. They seemed to cling to the blood disks, to lie between them, to be within some of them, and to be in such an innumerable multitude as to fairly fill the observer with horror at the bare thought that the blood of even a domesticated animal should have such terrible inmates. Some dogs ate of the cow, and they, too, were attacked by the 'slows,' and their blood showed the same form of bacteria." Some of the family who owned the sick cow, who had not partaken of milk or butter, suffered from the same disease, and Dr. Gardner examined with his microscope water taken from the springs from which the family drank, and found that it appeared clear to the naked eye, but was filled with the same kind of bacteria that swarmed in the blood of the cow. He examined the milk taken from another cow, and found in it the same organisms that he found in the blood and water. He says milk sickness never prevails in wet seasons, when the springs are fresh and the streams full. Death occurs from the use of the infected milk. Many years ago, when land was not so well drained and there were more swamps, impure water and malaria than now, the disease was more prevalent than now. Cats, dogs, calves and chickens that have drunk the milk or eaten the flesh of infected cows have died. Milk sickness is found in many of the states lying east of the Mississippi river. It is also found on the north side of the Blue Ridge and in Western North Carolina and Georgia. It also prevails in East Tennessee, Illinois, Indiana and elsewhere. The treatment is to give each two hours a full dose of brandy and honey, or syrup with sulphur and magnesia.

The Parisian Dream City.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

To Catch Muskrats.

Editor Blade Farmstead: In answer to your request, I send the following for muskrats and all other small animals:

Take a tight barrel, one that will not leak. Take out one of the heads. Fix this on pivots, so that it will be heavier on one side than the other. Nail a cleat below the chime, on one side of the barrel, so the head will tip only one way; on the other side bore a gimlet hole below the chime. In this insert a nail. Sink the barrel close to the water, so the top will stick up about a foot. Bait the muskrats with parsnips, carrots or apples; also sprinkle sweet anise over it. Keep the nail in place so the trap will not spring for three or four days. Let the muskrats get used to it. Now place your bait on wire or sticks above the trap. There should be about 15 inches of water in the barrel. I caught a bushel corn basketful of house rats in one night in this kind of a trap. I fixed the corn crib so the rats could get in but one hole; below this I fixed the barrel. I let the rats pass over the barrel for a week unmolested, then I got them.

It is an easy matter to catch any animal, bird or fish if you understand their habits. Have a wire across the door, connected overhead with a heavy weight, where the chicken thief or burglar comes; he don't see the wire in the dark and touches it with his foot. You will find him in the morning if your trap is fixed right.

It may the editor and Blade staff would like to try the jenny box in some of the rivers or lakes. Will tell you how to catch minnows, and have them fresh, without trouble of waiting or getting wet. It is my own invention—no patent on it. Take wire screen, such as is used for doors, 4 feet long and 2 feet wide. Make a roll the long way, so that the body of the trap is about 18 inches in diameter. Pull out one of the wires and fasten the roll together. Take another piece of same wire and make a cone so that the point of cone is about 1½ inches in diameter, the cone to be one foot in length. Fasten cone to edge of trap. Make a door at the other end of same side of trap with good wire hinges and hook. For deep water attach floats so you will know where the trap is. Bait with crackers. I never saw but one, and that I made. It was a success. You can catch your bait while you fish.

In the outing trip many of The Blade readers may get poisoned with ivy. I have been so I could not see, or walk. Remedy: Take equal parts of peach, elder and plantain leaves, pound them to a pulp, put into a dish, and pour on cream. Two or three applications with this will cure any case.

To cure a puncture from a rusty nail or sharp stone, where there is danger of lockjaw: Take woolen rags, place in a pan, set fire to them. Cover up the wound and pan; keep in the smoke. In ten minutes the danger is past. The poison, or the little insect that causes lockjaw, is killed. Have known this to save life. First used by the Arabs on the desert.

I would like The Blade readers to understand that I am here to do good in any way that I can. My services are gratis.—W. M. Woodworth, Sycamore, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chicken Cholera.

When I was keeping poultry some years ago, an epidemic or chicken cholera broke out in the neighborhood and wrought considerable damage before it was recognized and a method of treatment devised. The family doctor had taken an interest in my flock and when told of the affliction diagnosed it as cholera. His remedies, which appear below, were very successful with birds not already beyond the reach of help, and probably prevented the extinction of my entire flock.

The poultry house was thoroughly cleaned, the rubbish from nests and floor burned, and a whitewash of freshly burned lime with about a dessertspoonful of crude carbolic acid to each pail applied to every surface possible while still hot, so to utilize the germicidal quality of fresh lime. The roosts, yard and every available spot were then disinfected with a spray of carbolic acid and water, at the rate of about a tablespoonful to the pailful. Fresh dust with carbolic acid was then put in the scratching boxes. The drinking water was carbonized, about a teaspoonful to the gallon.

So much for disinfection; now for treatment. A teaspoonful of asafetida and a dessertspoonful of epsom salts were thoroughly mixed with soft food enough for my flock of 25. The few birds that did not want to eat were dosed with salts and asafetida and placed in the sunlight. At intervals of about a week, two other disinfections were given.—Correspondence American Agriculturist.

The Dairy Type of Cow.

Careful experiments show that the dairy type of cow yields on an average 6,500 pounds of milk yearly, while the cow with beef heredity and form only yields 4,500 pounds under similar conditions, says the Farm Stock and Home. When milk brings a dollar a hundred, as is now the case, the net income from the butter from the dairy cow, whose milk averages 4 per cet fat, is $45, while that from the cow of beef type and whose milk only averages 3½ per cent of fat, is only $27. The feeding value of the skim milk giving 4 per cent butter is worth one-seventh more per pound than is the milk containing 3½ per cent. Adding the actual value of the skim milk of each cow to the net returns for butter we get from the dairy cow $54 and from the other $33. These figures are taken from the averages of a herd for a series of years and under the best favorable conditions. Another very important result should be noted in this connection, and that is that the cows having a flesh-forming tendency remain useful in the herd for only half as long as do the dairy type cows, and that the former are more apt to contract disease than is the spare cow.

WAS ONLY ONE, BUT HE WON

In a most interesting article on "The Seger Colony, Oklahoma," the author tells in the Southern Workman of the unique enterprise for Indian civilization which has been going on for fourteen years among some of the wilder tribes of Indian Territory. Mr. Seger drew up for his colony a simple constitution and by-laws, which pledged every member to industry, temperance, abstinence from gambling, and perfect obedience to the United States government. Every Indian in the colony had signed it and agreed to follow his lead.

Once, when they had had a good crop year, the Kiowas were invited to buy ponies to sell them, and after the sale concluded to stay on and get more Comanche money by gambling. Mr. Seger, keeping his eyes open as usual, made a midnight raid on their rendezvous in the bush. He sprang into the midst of the circle and asked his Indians:

"Is this the way you keep the constitution you signed?"

The Cheyennes in a moment had struck out for home. The Kiowas left their ground, seized their rifles, and inquired, "What do want us to do?"

"I want every one of you to leave the colony immediately."

"We will not go, and you cannot make us. You are one, and you have no arms with you. We are many and we have our rifles."

"Why should I have a gun? One gun is nothing against many rifles. But you will not believe me; you are too wise. You know that if you should every one of you would be hanged and the United States army would visit your tribe. You know what that means. I am not one man alone; the whole United States is behind me. Now clear out this minute, every one of you."

They went.—Youth's Companion.

BROWN CHEVIOT COSTUME

This gown is of good brown cheviot. The skirt is made with box pafts covering the seams of the apron. These are trimmed with tab

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

It was rather unfortunate that Miss Wilkin's first venture into the field of historical fiction should have been made at a time when it challenges a comparison with the novels of Miss Johnston. The scenes and people of the New England novelist are those of Colonial Virginia. Miss Johnston's own ground, made famous by her two books, and the curious may find other likenesses in the last work of the two writers. Undeniably "To Have and To Hold will carry off the palm as a greater book than The Heart's Highway, which is also a tale of the seventeenth century.

Apart from any comparison, however, of the two novels, The Heart's Highway is a good story which holds the attention and interest to the end. It is told in the first person by the hero, Harry Wingfield, who is named the "convict tutor," having been exported from England for a crime of which, in truth, he was not guilty.

The publishers of The Heart's Highway are Doubleday, Page & Company, New York.

No writer now living has a larger claim upon the good will of the reading public than Mark Twain, none who, in a way, has done more for the public good. The man or woman who knows how to show people their foibles and make them laugh at themselves without holding any bitterness towards the one who has held up the mirror, is a benefactor. And this is what he has accomplished. Though his words reach to the very heart of things, they never sting as they go. And the laugh comes while the lesson is being learned. Let none make a mistake, however, by looking upon Mark Twain as only a humorist, for he is a philosopher as well, and can look upon the serious side of life with a judgment as fair and well-considered as he who has no gleam of humor to brighten his observations.

In the book recently issued by Harper Brothers, entitled, The Man Who Corrupted Hadleyburg, the author's gift of humor is fully exercised, and the reader will also find spirited discussions of important questions having to do with every-day life. In the volume has been collected miscellaneous articles contributed by Mr. Clemens from time to time to the current Magazines.

John K. Leys' novel, The Black Terror, is a Russian romance and a tale of the present day which presents a new and original view of the aims of the Nihilists. It is a story of political intrigue in Russia, thronging with spies, detectives, and strange happenings whose mysteries, when solved, prove to be of the simplest character.

The story presents the Russian government in the light which is generally cast upon it by novelists and is filled with remarkable incidents, among them the startling feat of kidnapping the Czar, which is accomplished through the aid of Raymond Heath who finds himself in a perilous situation while impersonating His Majesty. The hope of winning the Russian princess for his bride, is the lode star which guides the hero along his adventurous pathway, and at the close, the course of true love is brought to a happy ending.

The story possesses considerable originality, is full of action and surprises, and will doubtless find many interested readers.

Published by L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward's novel, Helbeck of Bannisdale, which first appeared in two volumes, has recently been brought out under one cover by the Macmillan company, New York. The story of Helbeck, the devout Catholic, who sacrificed his love to his religion, is too well known to require a lengthy review, and it is sufficient to say that the book is written in Mrs. Ward's fine, polished style and is an interesting study of the power which Catholicism holds over its followers.

Memory Street, by Martha Baker Dunn, is a very prettily written story of New England, containing the record of Anne, a young lady who has been brought up in a well-to-do New England family. The tale begins with the childhood of Anne, who was an odd little girl, endowed with the gift of keen observation and possessed with a reverence for names which causes her to respect with a feeling of awe the Pepperells, who had "ancestors" and an "heirloom drawer."

Published by L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

At the Court of the Kings is a volume of short romances, compiled from the pages of French history and edited by G. Hembert Wesley. The stories are of intrigue and adventure, love and war, at the courts of the French kings, when all was light comedy and nothing so unpolished as tragedy was allowed.

Aside from its entertaining qualities, the mechanical part of the book is an exceedingly fine piece of workmanship, while the portrait of "the gay, the handsome, the bold Bassompierre," is a most exquisite specimen of the illustrator's art. The volume is published by L. C. Page & Co., New York.

The opinions of the Widow Magoogin upon the topics of the day began to be given to the public as far back as 1882, through the medium of certain newspapers, and their writer, John J. Jennings. Her utterances to her neighbor, Mrs. Mc-Glaggerty, have recently been collected under one cover, with the addition of some conversations upon events of recent interest, and are published by G. W. Dillingham & Co., New York.

In her capacity of commentator upon and interpreter of passing events Mrs. Magoogin goes right to the root of every matter brought to her attention, and there are few important happenings which have escaped her notice.

The contents of the volume are amusing, and an occasional visit with the loquacious and quick-witted Widow will help to pass away an idle hour.

A Gentleman Born, written by Edward C. Kane, opens with a prologue which tells of the crime of Perry Barrington and his tool, an Italian who "take-a demon," for stealing a little boy. The aforesaid Barrington is the villain of the tale, and the kidnaped infant is the son of the widow of his dearest friend. Barrington has been appointed guardian to the child, who is the heir to millions, so, in order to get this wealth into his own grasp, he disposes of the baby and marries its mother.

From the opening chapters it is easy enough to guess the denouement of books of this class, and A Gentleman Born is neither better nor worse than other stories of the sensational order.

Published by G. W. Dillingham & Co., New York.

Cap and Gown in Prose belongs to the Cap and Gown Series, edited by R. L. Paget, and published by L. C. Page & Co., New York.

The volume contains short sketches and stories, selected from undergraduate periodicals of recent date, which, the editor states, have been published "to entertain; to suggest the college atmosphere and the college point of view; to remind the graybeard of the days when campus, gridiron, diamond, track, 'prom' and grind were words which stood for things that made up a large part of his real world; and finally, to show how near in some instances the natural portrayal of simple things in the fewest words may approach originality."

South America, Social, Industrial and Political is the title of a handsome volume coming from the Saalfield Publishing company, Akron, O. It is further described upon the title page as A Twenty-ve-Thousand-Mile Journey in Search of Information in the Isthmus of Panama and the Lands of the Equator, Colombit, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Tierra del Fuego, the Falklands, Argentina, Paraguay, Uraguay, Brazil, the Guianas, Venezuela and the Orinoco Basin.

The traveler and author, Frank G. Carpenter, says that the volume is the outcome of a journalistic expedition to South America in the interests of American business men and for the general reader. With this in view, he visited the different countries, carefully studying the life of the people of all classes, their industries, their social and political condition, verifying his facts so far as possible by all of the statistics obtainable which were of worth.

The book is full of charming descriptions of people and places, while it is exceedingly valuable for the facts which it contains. Mr. Carpenter's style is a pleasant one, and his powers of observation are well developed, the result being a most readable book from the first page to the last. Other works of his Through Asia and Through North America will be remembered for the same characteristics.

The frontispiece is an assemblage of the faces of Pretty Girls of Chili, and exceedingly beautiful they are. Other illustrations, many of them full page, are scattered plentifully throughout the pages, adding to their attractiveness.

A volume is issued by the Neale Company of Washington under the title of Coin, Currency and Commerce. The author is Philip A. Robinson, who inscribes the work to the memory of Alexander Hamilton, chief author of the constitution of the United States and the first finance minister under that frame of government. He describes it as an es ay in exposition of the actual relations of the three things mentioned, and containing outlines of a monetary theory.

It is divided into three parts as follows:

First—Fundamental relations of money and its value. This includes the history of money or, as the author puts it, a systematic development of the principles which govern the use of money.

Second—Money of dependent circulation and currency of Dependent monies. In this is described the different kinds of monies, including everything used in exchange, for commercial purposes, the effect of currency depreciations with a review of ancient and modern conditions, and Bimetallic Systems.

The third part considers the international relations of money and the interrelations of the metals when treated as joint standards. It tells of the coinage systems and their geographical extent, and discusses the problem of the standard.

The Gospel According to Darwin, by Woods Hutchinson, A. M., M. D., is the title of a volume issued by the Open Court Publishing Company, of Chicago.

Some of the subjects considered may by their mention give an idea of the author's thought. Here they are: The Fifth Chapel; The Omnipotence of Good; The Holiness of Instinct; The Beauty of Death; Life Eternal; Love as a Factor in Evolution; Courage the First Virtue; The Strength of Beauty, and The Value of Pain. There is much of value in the author's discussion of these subjects, whether agreeing with his views or not. He is outspoken in several directions in which reserve is usually maintained unless within the security of a professional journal.

A pretty little book issued by the Alliance Publishing company of New York is one entitled Echoes from Shadow-Land by Agnes Proctor. In the introduction the author states that "these poetic messages were received clair-audiently from a source external to the writer, claiming to be the spirit of Adah Isaac Menken, who will be remembered as a celebrated actress dying in the summer of 1868. She goes on to say that for years she has possessed a faculty of relieving peculiar auditory impressions "as if addressed in oral language, so distinct as to leave no doubt concerning the nature of the message intended to be conveyed."

The second volume of Prof. Elisha Gray's charming science primers has been recently issued by Fords, Howard and Hulbert, of New York. In this, Energy, Sound, Heat, Light and Explosives are treated of as primal elements, "not only of life but of material existence itself."

The author begins his explanations with energy which he shows is a constant quantity—never more, never less, however variable in application.

Following this general application of the thought comes energy in vibration, "and under this lie the principal topics of the book—sound, resonance, sympathy, noise, music, interference, etc.; heat, expansion, generation, diffusion radiation, the sun's rays; light, ether, color, transparency, mirage, phosphorescence, the eye, shadows. And finally he takes up explosives of divers kinds, with the philosophy of their action and their utilities.

"Every healthy boy, every right-minded man, and every uncaged woman, feels at one time or another, and maybe at all times, the impulse to go a-fishing. That is what fishes are for to call us away from newspapers and counting rooms school books and parlors and five o'clock teas, out into the open of existence, where life is real and banks are green, skies are blue, and the birds sing in branches over the water," writes Dr. David Starr Jordan in his introduction to Eugene McCarthy's book upon Familiar Fish, their habits and capture. The volume is designed to present in an interesting way the habits and haunts of our best known fresh water game fish, and as Mr. McCarthy is said to be one of the most experienced of American fishermen, he is able to write from his own extensive knowledge regarding salmon, trout, ouananiche, bass, pike and pickerel, and other fish which are sought by the angler.

Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

In a little volume coming from John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky., is a little volume prepared by Dr. Edwin Charles French entitled Food for the Sick and How to Prepare it, with a chapter on Food for the Baby. He has done this work upon the ground that each part of the human body needs its particular kind of food and must have it to continue its activity. The lists are made up of the foods suggested by the best authors upon the subject. There are also recipes for the preparation of certain dishes which are not generally known, but which are excellent in their effects.

A little pocket volume entitled Quaint Nuggets is issued by Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York. It is made up of quotations from authors who were all born and lived in the time of Queen Elizabeth, the selections being made by Miss Evaline Warner Brainerd. Those represented are Fuller, Hall, Selden, Herbert and Walton, all of marked individuality. Dr. Fuller was one of the wittiest men of his age; Bishop Joseph Hall, a famous divine; John Selden, a learned lawyer; George Herbert, a courtier, scholar, parson and poet; and Walton, the charming biographer and fascinating devotee of angling.

Received.

From the Rumford Press, Concord, N. H.:

History of Onio Agriculture. By Charles William Burkett, M. Sc.

From The Alliance Publishing Co., New York:

Echoes from Shadow-Land. By Agnes Procter. 75c.

From Drexel Biddle, Philadelphia:

Ouirda. By Countess Loveau de Chavanne. $1.50;

Laughter of the Sphinx. By Albert White Varse. $1.50.

From Fords, Howard &Hulbert, New York:

Nature's Miracles. By Prof. Elisha Gray. Vol.II. 60 cts.

From Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago:

Uncle Sam Abroad. By J. E. Conner.

From the Neale Company, Washington, D. C.:

Coin, Currency and Commerce. By Philip A. Robinson. $1.25.

From Cassell & Company, New York:

Thoughts on the Present Discontents. By Edmund Burke. 10 cts.

From Harper &Brothers, New York:

The Melcon Farm. By Marie Louise Pool. $1.50;

Lady Blanche's Salon. By Lloyd Bryce $1.25; and

Overland to China. By Archibald R. Colquhoun. $2.00.

From Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago:

The Woman's That's Good. By Harold Richard Vynne.

OVARIAN TROUBLES.

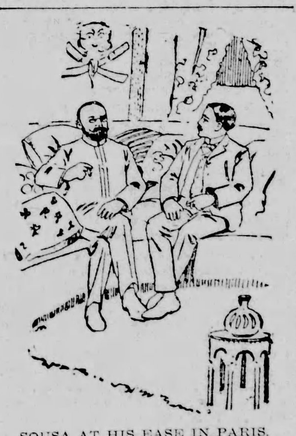
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cures Them—Two Letters from Women.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I write to tell you of the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me. I was sick in bed about five weeks. The right side of my abdomen pained me and was so swollen and sore that I could not walk. The doctor told my husband I would have to undergo an operation. This I refused to do until I had given your medicine a trial. Before I had taken one bottle the swelling began to disappear. I continued to use your medicine until the swelling was entirely gone. When the doctor came he was very much surprised to see me so much better."—MRS. MARY SMITH, Arlington, Iowa.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was sick for two years with falling of the womb, and inflammation of the ovaries and bladder. I was bloated very badly. My left limb would swell so I could not step on my foot. I had such bearing down pains I could not straighten up or walk across the room and such shooting pains would go through me that I thought I could not stand it. My mother got me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and told me to try it. I took six bottles and now, thanks to your wonderful medicine, I am a well woman."—MRS. ELSIE BRYAN, Otisville, Mich.

PROFESSER SOUSA AND HIS FATHER

Now that John Philip Sousa and his famous band are delighting the visitors to the Paris exposition there is a fresh crop of stories about the leader. One of the best, however, is not about him, but about his father, which is related by the bandmaster with a good deal of gusto on occasions. The Paris correspondent of the Saturday Evening Post related it. "I had seen Mr. Sousa on his pedestal," he writes, "dressed in gold-braided uniform and waving a baton—any number of times, but he is quite as interesting, I assure you, when he lounges in an easy chair behind a good cigar. There were thirty or forty exiles gathered in Harry Mayer's studio. Mr. Sousa and I smoked in a corner. Mr. Sousa comes naturally by his liking for cozy corners.



SOUSA AT HIS EASE IN PARIS.

"My dear old father was a music teacher," Mr. Sousa explains. "I really believe he was about the worst musician I ever knew, and I 've known a great many. And then he had a remarkably firm objection to work. Father used to come down to breakfast about midday. After the meal he would light a cigar and lie down in an easy chair.

"'Tony, Tony,' mother would say, 'don't you know you have three lessons to give to-day?'

"'Father would get up, stretch himself—he was a big man—and go over and kiss mother.

"'Tut, tut, dear,' he would say, 'the day was made for rest and the night for sleep' —and he would go upstairs to bed again."

Kind Friends.

The neighbors were very kind to the widow.

Some brought sympathy and good advice; others brought material cheer, food, raiment and the like.

Still others, and these were the most considerate of all, came and told her how that she had aged ten years in the three weeks since her husband's death.

"How good of them!" exclaimed the widow, and wept tears of gratitude.—Detroit Journal.

A Prodigy.

"My boy Jimmie, aged 9, is a corker in psychology—and it's only his second term at it, too."

"Indeed?"

"Yes. The other day he said he was certain that the higher moral influence had nothing to do with my being a good citizen."

"Then how did he account for it?"

"He said I was afraid of the police!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

One on Her.

"Here's the clockmaker come to fix our sitting room clock," said the funny man's wife; won't you go up and get it for him?"

"Why, it isn't upstairs, is it?" replied he, lazily.

"Of course it is. Where did you think it was?"

"Oh, I thought it had run down."—Philadelphia Press.

Can You Tell Why

You have constant headaches, are nervous and sleepless at night and feel tired in the morning? Your blood isn't carrying the right materials to your nerves and other organs. Begin taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood enricher, and you will soon realize a change. You will feel better and stronger, will relish your food and enjoy refreshing sleep.

Nausea, indigestion are cured by Hood's Pills.

QUEER STORY OF MR. BRYAN

The Reason He Organized a Volunteer Regiment for Spanish War.

Lincoln Letter, by W. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record.

Col. Bryan is by no means so popular at home as he was in 1896. When he was a simple private citizen he was very popular, and when he was first elected to congress a large part of his support came from his Republican neighbors, but since he has become so famous little things have occurred to alienate many of his old friends, and his behavior in connection with the late war with Spain cost him the friendship and support of a large number of young men in this city and throughout the state whose families and friends partake of their hostility. The circumstances are likely to be published and republished during the coming campaign, especially in Nebraska where they have a local flavor, and, as related to me, are as follows:

At the University of Nebraska, which is situated here at Lincoln, there is a military department in charge of an officer of the United States army detailed by the secretary of war. During the last ten or twelve years five or six thousand young men of this state have received the rudiments of an education in military tactics, which was intended to qualify them for efficient service in defense of their country whenever they might be needed. The war with Spain was the first opportunity of these young gentlemen to make use of the military education which has been furnished them by the state, and they raised a regiment of fourteen hundred men composed almost exclusively of graduates of the university. The command of the regiment was offered by them to Capt. Dudley, of the regular army, who had been their most popular instructor. Captain Dudley came down from Fort Snelling, Minn., where he was stationed, accepted the command, subject to the approval of the secretary of war, and a banquet was given in his honor at which Col. Bryan, who had enlisted as a private, was toastmaster and made the principal speech. In this speech, as reported in the papers he said he claimed only the privilege of marching in the ranks, of sharing the hardships and dangers and the fatigues of the men, and drinking from the same canteen. He declared that the University of Nebraska had educated these men for this emergency; he predicted that they would do honor to the state and pledged himself to use his utmost influence to secure their acceptance by the governor as a part of the quota which Nebraska had been asked by the secretary of war to furnish for the volunteer army.

Shortly afterward, when the several companies proceeded to elect their officers, it turned out that Col. Bryan was a candidate for the captaincy of the company that was raised in Lincoln, and other aspirants were asked to withdraw in his favor. One of them declined to do so on the ground that he had already secured sufficient pledges to elect him, which a contest with Col. Bryan proved to be true. Then, having vindicated himself, the young man declined the election and asked the members of his company to elect Bryan in his place. Mr. Bryan, however, declined to play second fiddle and withdrew from the company.

When the company officers met to elect field officers they decided unanimously to tender the position of lieutenant colonel to Mr. Bryan. Roosevelt, they said, had voluntarily sought the second place and offered the command of his regiment to a man who had the training and the experience of the regular army, and it was believed that Mr. Bryan, being without military knowledge or experience himself, would be glad to serve as lieutenant-colonel under as fine a soldier as Captain Dudley. To the disappointment of his friends, Mr. Bryan promptly declined the olive branch and asked authority from the governor to raise a regiment of his own. He tried to induce some of the officers of the university regiment to join him and several did so. He did not succeed in breaking up that regiment, although he prevented it from sharing in the honors and the glory of the war. The two regiments of National Guards in the state were ordered out first and when the third regiment was selected that which Col. Bryan commanded was sent to the camp at Savannah and the university boys were left at home.

GENERAL CHERMSIDE AND THE CATS

General Sir Herbert Chermside, whose gallantry in South Africa has evoked much admiration, has had experience as a diplomat as well as in the army. Once he was a British consul in Asia Minor, and in a moment of weakness sent a couple of beautiful Angora cats as a present to a lady of Constantinople. The

CHERMSIDE ASSAILED BY MOHAMMEDAN WOMEN.

lady was so pleased that she asked him to send some more. Sir Herbert gave his native servant some money and told him to go and buy two or three. Then came a demand for more cats from the consul's friends, and he gave his servant more money with which to buy cats. This went on for two or three months and the native servant waxed exceeding fat. One morning, however, the general, or coming out of the consulate, was surrounded by a host of infuriated veiled women, who sought Mohammed to curse him because he had stolen all their cats. It appears that the native servant had pocketed the money for himself and gone around with a sack and confiscated every cat in the place.

He Was There!

He knocked at the back door of a suburban house and the cook opened it. He was a sinister-looking fellow, and the cook held on to the door.

"Lady of the house at home?" he inquired, gruffly.

"No," trembled the cook.

"Master of the house at home?"

"No."

"None of the people in?"

"None but me," and she tried to shut the door.

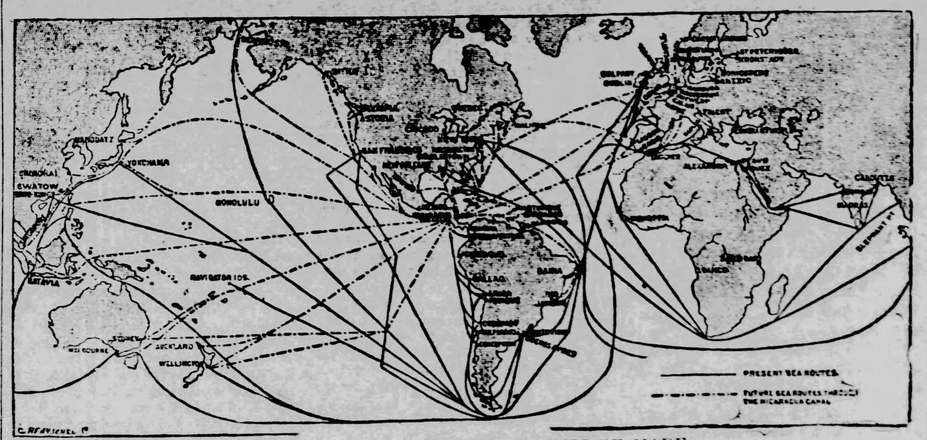
"Ah! never mind," he growled, setting his foot against it; "I'll come in and have a good feed. Let go that door."

She let go the door, and the tramp went in and fell into the arms of a burly policeman who was courting the cook contrary to orders.—London Tit-Bits.

Discovered by a Woman.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure any of the various diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhœa, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc., or the piles from any cause in either sex. I will gladly mail a box of this wonderful medicine free to every sufferer. Mrs. C. B. MILLER, Box 98, Kokomo, Ind.

IMPORTANCE OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL



CHANGE IN SEA ROUTES THAT WILL BE MADE.

Both the great political parties, in their platforms, favor the immediate construction of an isthmian canal between the Atlantic and Pacific. The Republicans say, "We favor the construction, ownership, control and protection of an isthmian canal by the government of the United States." The Democrats say, "We favor the immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaragua canal by the United States." The difference is trivial, and both parties are pledged to action regarding the big ditch.

It was the unexampled run of the peerless Oregon around Cape Horn, to reach the scene of naval activity in Cuban waters, which brought home to the people the enormous advantage of a canal across the isthmus. So long as there is a voyage of 13,000 miles between our Eastern and Western coast lines, it will be a stupendous task to defend our ports and protect our commerce. With a canal across the isthmus, the task will be enormously simplified, in case of a foreign war.

But if the advantage of the canal be so great to our navy, and for the national defence, its value would be enormously greater to commerce—not only our own, but that of the world. Whatever shortens transportation, saves freight and reduces the cost of laying goods down at their destined port—whether it be silks and teas from China or hemp from Manila, coming to our ports, or our cotton, flour and manufactured goods going to the Orient. And the cheaper these can be sold at a profit at the port of entry, the larger will be the demand, the more active the trade.

The accompanying map shows the change in the sea routes of the world that would be made by the construction of the Nicaragua canal. The continuous black lines show the present ones; the broken lines the new and much shorter ones that will be followed as soon as a canal is opened.

Though the isthmus of Panama is but 35 miles across, the route is mountainous. A better route is that across Nicaragua, though the distance from ocean to ocean is from 150 to 175 miles. But the natural features of the country are such that only a portion of this distance will need excavation.

The Nicaraguan isthmus has a depression parallel to the Pacific, scarcely 100 feet above the sea. In this lies Lake Nicaragua, which collects the drainage for a large area of country, discharging its waters eastward, through the San Juan river, into the Atlantic ocean at Greytown.

It is but twelve miles from Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific ocean, at the port of Brito. This point will naturally be the Western end of the new waterway. A section of canal will connect the lake with the Pacific. Vessels will enter at Brito, be lifted by locks at intervals along the canal to the level of Lake Nicaragua. They will then sail southeast across the lake, and leave it by the San Juan river, which will be improved as may be necessary. Finally, they will reach the Atlantic through a section of canal.

The total length of the trip will be 170 miles. Of this distance, 64 1-2 miles will be free navigation on the San Juan river; 57 1-2 miles free navigation on Lake Nicaragua; 21 miles free navigation on basins formed by damming small streams; and 28 miles of canal actually to be excavated.

The sea-level on each side will be reached by three locks, located as near as possible to the extremities of the canal, thus leaving a clear summit level of 154 miles out of the total length.

It will be noticed that both platforms declare for the "construction, ownership and control" of the canal by the United States, while the Republican platform adds thereto the word "protection." This brings up the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, negotiated at Washington in 1850, which provides that neither the United States nor Great Britain shall atempt to "control" a canal across Nicaragua. To carry out the pledge of either platform, it will be necessary to abrogate this treaty, which Great Britain holds to be binding, though we once intimated that we no louger considered it in force.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty, negotiated last year, formally abrogates the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and Great Britain consents to our constructing and controlling the canal, which is declared to be forever neutral. The last provision excited much discussion, because that would mean that it should not be fortified. Admiral Dewey believes fortification would be absurd, and that the navy is amply able to care of an enemy's fleet which should attempt to pass it. The word "protection" in the Republican platform squints at a purpose to fortify, and implies the rejection of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which is still pending in the Senate.

However, it may be assumed as certain that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will not be allowed, either by ourselves or England, to stand in the way of this great work, so important to commerce, now that the Pacific is becoming the great highway of international trade. It will be one of the first of the great works of the twentieth century.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

The Sunday School.

LESSON 5, JULY 29, 1900.

The Transfiguration.

Luke 9:28-36.

Compare Matt. 17:1-13. Read Mark 8:31 to 9:29. Memory verses: 33-36.

Golden Text: This is my beloved Son; hear him.—Luke 9:35.

28. And it came to pass about an eight days after these sayings, he took Peter and John and James, and went up into a mountain to pray.

29. And as he prayed, the fashion of his countenance was altered, and his raiment was white and glistering.

30. And, behold, there talked with him two men, which were Moses and Elias:

31. Who appeared in glory, and spake of his decease which he should accomplish at Jerusalem.

32. But Peter and they that were with him were heavy with sleep: and when they were awake, they saw his glory, and the two men that stood with him.

33. And it came to pass, as they departed from him, Peter said unto Jesus, Master, it is good for us to be here: and let us make three tabernacles; one for thee, and one for Moses, and one Elias; not knowing what he said.

34. While he thus spake, there came a cloud, and overshadowed them: and they feared as they entered into the cloud.

35. And there came a voice out of the cloud, saying, This is my beloved Son: hear him.

36. And when the voice was past, Jesus was found alone. And they kept it close, and told no man in those days any of those things which they had seen.

The Lesson in Every-Day Life.

The fashion of his countenance was altered (v. 29.) Who does not want to be beautiful? What sacrifice would be dear to secure a face that would at the first glance compel admiration, respect, love? Well, the swiftest, surest way to be beautiful is to feel some fine emotion. Even the face of the divine Master could be made still more beautiful by prayer. People who are happy do not need to use cosmetics. No mother, when she is nursing a little baby, needs to paint her face. Courage, faith, hope, love—any one of these emotions will transform the ugliest human countenance into that of a madonna or a saint. I knew an old man by the name of Uncle Billie Beaumont, who would drop on his knees in the fence corner to pray when he went for the cows in the evening. I used to get where I could peek at his face. It was like the glowing clouds when the sinking sun shone through them from the other side.

When they were fully awake, they saw his glory (v. 32.) It is only when we are wide awake that we see the real glories of life. How different the world and life itself looks to those who are "tired to death!" Did you ever notice the difference in the face of the people when they start for town in the morning, and come home at night? At night the people are all hunched over, cross, dispirited, and gloomy. In the morning every man thinks he is going to make a hundred dollars before sunset. How different the country looks to you after you have been fishing all day, and have a five-mile walk to get home, from what it did when you set out, fresh from a long night's sleep, in the morning! It is just as beautiful in the evening light as in the morning, but it don't look so. You are half asleep, and cross. Everything seems ugly and gloomy. Judge life by the morning hours.

It is good for us to be here (V. 33). Don't go to any place at all where you can not say, "It is good for us to be here." You can always tell, if you only will be honest with yourself. There are sure signs. If your heart swells, your cheeks glow, and you wish all your best friends were with you, you are all right. Stay right where you are. But if your eyelids drop down, if you take a sneaking look around to see if there is any one there who knows you, you had better get out of that place as fast as you can. When you were down in the old swimming hole, or up in a tall chestnut tree, or running down from first to second base on Saturday afternoon, you felt all right—didn't you? But when you sneaked off into the hay loft and began playing cards for money, or stole off to see a cock fight, and kept jumping and dodging every minute for fear your father or your mother would catch you—do you mean to tell me that it was good for you to be there? What were those feelings for but signals that God gives you that you are in the wrong place?

And they feared as they entered into the cloud (V. 34). What a strange influence darkness and shadow have over us all! I was never so scared in my life as when the Mt. Vesuvius elevator car shot right into a big, black cloud. Wendell Phillips is authority for saying that "when geese enter a barn door they duck their heads, for fear of hitting the top sill." I know it is hard for us not to duck and crouch when we enter darkness of any kind, and especially a cloud of sorrow. The whole discipline of life is to teach us how to enter every kind of darkness without a tremor. Do not be afraid of the night. Do not be afraid of a thunder cloud. Do not be afraid of a misfortune or a sorrow. Don't crouch. Don't tremble. Walk right into it with your head up. God is as near you in the dark as in the light. And this is the only real source of safety. You think you can take care of yourself in the day light. You are mistaken. If God should withdraw from you a single moment, it would be like withdrawing the air from under the bird. It is because his eye never slumbers nor sleeps, because his everlasting arms are everlastingly beneath us, that we are ever safe.—Charles Frederick Goss, D. D., in Sunday School Times.

SHE SHOWED HOW IT WAS DONE

It was very late when he got home. He knew it perfectly well and he governed his actions accordingly. But she was there waiting for him when he came in with his shoes in his hands. She was sitting in the parlor and she smiled sweetly. He thought this looked hopeful.

"What kept you, dear?" she asked.

"I—I was waiting for returns from the prize fight," he said, weakly.

"Oh, was there a fight last night?" she asked with interest.

"Oh, yes," he said, thinking to change the original current of the conversation, "Sharkey and Ruhlin."

"And who won?" asked the light of his life.

"Ruhlin knocked Sharkey out," he responded brightly.

"Oh, how nice," she cried. "How did he do it?"

"With a blow on the jaw," said her spouse, rather surprised.

"Show me," she said, "I'm interested," and she arose and put up her hands. He backed away a little.

"Like this?" she asked, leading with her left and feinting with her right. She landed heavily on his solar plexus.

"No," he gasped, "not quite."

"Maybe this is it?" she ventured, bringing a half-hook under his ear. "Or was this it?" she queried, leading with a straight left on the point of the jaw. He did not answer. He went down and took the full count and then she lifted him and put him into his little bed.

"The athletic woman," she murmured, "may not be an ideal housewife, but she knows a thing or two."

"RUHLIN KNOCKED SHARKEY OUT LIKE THIS."

Quite Misunderstood.

"What's this," said Abdul Hamid, in a great rage, "pay money to the United States' Me pay money!"

"You promised you know."

"I know I promised, but I never would have promised you may rest assured, if I had thought you would expect me to pay after promising."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Suspicious.

"What did the teacher tell about today?" asked the boy who had run away from school.

"About Samson and the way a lady cut his hair," answered the boy. "I don't believe it. It's another of the stories these Schley people have gotten up."—Washington Star.

An Interesting Experiment.

Dolly—Try and jump 200; a little girl in our street skipped 200 and dropped down dead.

Danger in Hair Bleach.

She—Do you believe that bleaching the hair will drive a person insane?

He—Well, I know two or three fellows who are crazy over bleached blondes.

Cures Weak Men Free

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME FOR ALL.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send

L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1245 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory. Yours forever."

The following letters was received and I had no trouble in making use of the recipe as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The receipe is free for the asking, and he wants every man to have it.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

PATENTS.

Patents IF YOU HAVE AN INVENTION WRITE TO A. B. Parkinson, Pat'y. Sol. N. W. Washington, D. C.

AGENTS WANTED.

$75 Month and Expenses; no experience needed; position permanent; self-seller. FRANK MFG. CO., Station Z, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED Reliable men or women to sell our goods to the consumer in communities from 1000 to 10000 population; permanent employment at good pay. Address The Great Eastern Coffee & Tea Co., 201 S. 18th St. N. St. Louis, Mo.

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Ladies By Monthly Regulator never fails. BOX FREE. Dr. F. May, Bloomington, Ill.

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FREE TO LADIES A Monthly Regulator that never fails. Harmless. ANNUAL FAIL. Mrs. R. Rosan, Milwaukee, Wis.

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LADIES A friend in need is a friend indeed. If you need a regulator that never fails, address Box 5, Cleveland, O. The Women's Medical Home, Buffalo, N. Y.

BLOOD POISON HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling? Write COOK REMEDY CO. 1317 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital $500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases and guarantee the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100 page Book Free.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH **PENNYROYAL PILLS** Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Reliable. Ladies, ask your Druggist for Chi-Chester-S-English PENNYROYAL PILLS in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Local Druggists everywhere. Chichester Chemical Co. Mention this paper. 1812 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

TOM LOWREY CAVE A PASS

Street Railway Magnate Figured in an Incident at Philadelphia.

One of Minnesota's delegates at large to the Philadelphia convention was "Tom" Lowrey, who owns all the street railways in St. Paul and Minneapolis, besides much other valuable property. One of his associates was a member of the state legislature, and the twain met in the corridor of the Walton. "Well," exclaimed the legislator as he saw the millionaire, "Here is Tom Lowrey! By thunder, there is no man on earth ever did more for Tom

THOMAS LOWREY'S INTERPRETATION OF A PASS.

Lowrey that I have done. Why, he never asked me for a thing that I did not give it to him. He never wanted anything when I knew it but what I went out of my way to get it. I have gone out of my way many a time to do things for him, and, do you know, I never got a thing from him; no, sir, I never even got a pass on the Minneapolis street railroad. Not even a pass."

"Say, old man," said Thomas, "I will tell you what I will do. If you will set up the champagne I will give you a pass on the Minneapolis street railroad."

"By Jove, it is a go," said the member of the legislature, and he took the party into the cafe and set up two bottles of champagne. When the wine had been downed Thomas drew a nickel from his pocket and handing it across the table, said:

"Here, old man; it's good on any line in Minneapolis and will take you anywhere you want to go."

A Modern Example.

Nodd—I wonder if miracles will ever happen again.

Todd—One happened at my house only the other day. A thunderbolt struck within a few feet of my wife and she was speechless for thirty minutes.—Detroit Free Press.

Proof Positive.

"Do you know I never dreamed she was a trained nurse."

"How did you find it out?"

"Saw her bill."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Seasonable.

Brassie—What were you doing lugging that bundle of sticks on the links yesterday afternoon?

Foozle—Well, I have come to the conclusion that it is just as good exercise carrying the sticks as to follow the ball over the field with only an occasional muscular effort, so I make the caddie do the hitting and I carry the bag.—Boston Transcript.

TO THOSE WHO SUFFER ONLY

I suffered many years from the consequences of youthful indiscretions and violations of the laws of nature. I spent hundreds of dollars with various physicians without getting relieved. Finally, during a trip to the old country I consulted a well-known physician in London, and he gave me a medicine which cured me entirely. I let my friends learn of my good luck, and each of them who suffered tried these medicines and became cured. Then I was absolutely convinced that any sufferer could regain his health by the use of this wonderful remedy. The old doctor gave me the prescription, and well knowing that many people would be benefited by its use, I have concluded to offer the same to any of my countrymen who is in need of treatment. I have nothing to sell and do not want any money. I publish this notice only because I believe this formula to be a blessing to all sufferers. If in need of this, write to me, inclosing postage for answer, and I will send the prescription sealed, in plain envelope. Charles Jackson, No. 7 Hohman St., Hammond, Ind.

THE SULTAN

TURKISH SULTAN ADVISES THE PRINCE OF WALES.

FRATERNAL ADVICE F

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1900.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 172,000

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM M'KINLEY.
For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE.

We want campaign clubs of three-months' subscribers. The Blade will discuss the issues of the campaign fully and exhaustively, and it will be invaluable to all who desire to understand the political situation.

Send for our special terms to for three-months' campaign clubs. You can raise one in your locality of 100 names or more; and on the terms we offer you can make $5 to $10 for yourself in a single day.

Drop us a postal card, addressed "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio," and ask for our special campaign terms. Be sure to write your name, postoffice and state very plainly.

OUR PARIS PORTFOLIOS.

Part No. 10 is now ready, and will be mailed as fast as ordered. We can yet supply early numbers to any who desire to begin the series. The views are growing in interest, and orders are increasing.

SENATOR GEAR DEAD.

John Henry Gear, United States senator from Iowa, died Saturday at the age of 75 years. Born in Ithaca, New York, he emigrated to Iowa in 1838, when it was yet a territory, and since that time he has been a leading man in the politics of the Haweye State. He was mayor of Burlington, served three terms in the state legislature, two terms as governor of the state, three terms in the National House of Representatives, and has been United States senator since 1895, besides being Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under President Harrison.

He was one of the founders of the Republican party in his state, and his public services have been useful, if not showy. He was not a brilliant orator, but he was a man of capacity and sound judgment, and highly valued by his party compeers. His term in the Senate would have expired March 4, 1901, and the present legislature re-elected him last winter to succeed himself. As the legislature will not meet this winter, unless convened in extraordinary session, it is probable Governor Shaw will make an appointment to the vacancy, leaving it to the next legislature to select his successor.

REAL IMPERIALISM.

Last fall Mr. Bryan spent several days campaigning in Kentucky. Although half the Democratic press of that state opposed the election of Goebel to the governorship, Mr. Bryan made a number of speeches in which he urged Democrats to support the man who had pushed through the legislature a law which made fair elections impossible.

Instead of joining with all fair-minded citizens in denouncing this law, Mr. Bryan commended and endorsed it by throwing his influence in favor of the man responsible for its enactment and who would profit by its provisions.

Mr. Bryan is now standing upon a platform builded at his dictation and which, among other things, says:

> We declare again that all governments instituted among men derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; that any government not based upon the consent of the governed is a tyranny, and that to impose upon any people a government of force is to substitute the methods of imperialism for those of a republic.

Could anything more clearly explain the situation in Kentucky? In that state the government does not derive its just powers from the consent of the governed. In spite of the usurpation of power by the Democrats of Kentucky the result was a triumph of the people and Taylor was given the certificate of election. But the government thus established by the people was overthrown by Mr. Goebel, the man pampered and petted by Bryan, and a government of force was thrust upon the people.

Mr. Bryan has uttered not a word of condemnation against the action of the Democrats of Kentucky. He has not withdrawn his support from Goebelism and the political tyranny for which Goebelism stands. Kentucky presents a spectacle of the most extreme imperialism, and Mr. Bryan did everything in his power to fasten it upon the people of that state.

PORTO RICO ALL RIGHT.

One of the many flatulent groans in the Democratic platform is that referring to Porto Rico, which asserts that the law passed by the last congress "doomed to poverty and distress a people whose helplessness appeals with a peculiar force to our justice and magnanimity."

But the facts in the case are diametrically opposite. Porto Rico is prospering. The best proof of this is the fact that its revenues are running ahead of its expenditures. Were there no other evidence—and there is plenty—this would prove that its business is reviving; for its revenues are based upon trade, and increasing receipts means increasing commerce.

Aside from this, all reports, individual and official, are to the effect that the people are more prosperous than under Spanish rule, and fully satisfied with present conditions. The "poverty and distress" does not exist. The platform makers at Kansas City overshot the mark in this plank, and excited only the disgust of all intelligent men who have kept posted as to conditions in the island itself.

DID YOU EVER THINK OF IT?

Please turn to the first page of this paper; begin at the top of the first column and go right through column by column and page by page, until you reach the bottom of the last column on the eighth page. When you have read all that, you have not only a vast lot of interesting miscellaneous matter, but you are posted in all that has been going on in the world, of real importance, since the previous issue of The Weekly Blade went to press.

Note especially the first article on the first page—on the Dowager Empress of China. That article was written especially for The Blade. It contains accurate information on the complex Chinese question, which throws a flood of light on the situation there. This is the only paper which takes the pains to have such articles prepared, giving full information on new matters which arise.

There are other articles of value in this issue. In fact, there are in every issue of The Blade. It is the best paper for the general reader, whether he reads a daily newspaper or not; for few people read a daily so carefully as to keep in absolute touch with every new development of the world's current history.

Think over this feature of The Blade; talk about it with your friends, and ask them if they do not want to take a paper which keeps its readers posted. Send for our campaign terms, and get up a club. It is the easiest kind of work when people understand how good a paper The Weekly Blade is.

OUR CHINESE POLICY.

The full text of the identical note communicated by our state department to the other Powers concerning the attitude of the United States toward China, has been made public. It is a complete answer to the insinuations of Democratic newspapers of the baser sort that this country entertains deep and dark designs upon Chinese territory.

This government holds that we are at peace with China as a nation, but that a state of anarchy exists there, which renders it impossible for the legal government to execute its plain duty under the treaties of protecting the lives and property of American officials and citizens. Hence it is our declared purpose to use the extra-territorial rights granted us by treaty to protect them to the fullest extent; and that we will hold to full accountability those responsible for all injuries done them.

The United States will act with the allied Powers in reopening the road to Pekin, and in securing American officials, missionaries and other citizens who may be in danger, to protect Americans everywhere in the empire, and to guard their legitimate interests. But, while doing this, it is equally declared our purpose to aid in preserving the entity of the empire, to protect all rights guaranteed to foreigners by treaty, to aid in preventing the spread of disorder, and to safeguard American trade interests.

We have the right under our treaties with China to do these things. We are not guilty of high-handed or illegal acts in so doing. What objection can any honest American citizen have to the course marked down, in any particular? There is no "entangling alliance," and there will be none. There is no intent to acquire territory in China—and even China herself knows this. The Chinese muddle can not be dragged into the political campaign, however much the Bryanites may desire to have it done.

ABOUT "COMMERCIALISM."

The farmers of the United States, above all others, are personally interested in that plank of the Democratic platform which condemns the "greedy commercialism" which is alleged to dominate the Republican administration. And next to them are the wage-workers in mills and mines, in forests and factories, all railway employes, and the vast throng who live by the industries and trade of the United States.

By "greedy commercialism" the Democratic platform makers mean the efforts to expand our trade, and find new markets abroad for our surplus products. Put into plain English the term means that, and nothing else. Now let us look at the facts.

For the eleven months of the present fiscal year, up to June 1, we exported as follows:

	Value.
Products of agriculture	$730,629,264
Products of manufactures	306,854,428
Products of mining	26,698,151
Products of forests	37,079,110

W produce more of these things than we coosume. We must find a market for the surplus abroad, or we must produce less. To produce less, means that fewer men will be needed in every line of production evidently—fewer farmers, fewer industrial employes, fewer miners, fewer men engaged in transportation. Are the voters of these classes willing to vote with a party which declares against the extension of our foreign trade, which gives them employment?

Again: The price of products, whether of the farming or any other industry, depends upon the demand. If we diminish the foreign demand, we reduce the price at home. To cut off foreign trade would simply make things so cheap that wages would tumble in the industries, and farming would be unprofitable. Are the men who live by the sweat of their brows foolish enough to vote with a party which, in its platform, attacks their personal prosperity?

Once more: All the civilized nations of the earth are competing for the trade of the world in those things of which they produce a surplus. If we do not enter the race, and push our own trade, then we will not get our share of it. The Republican party believes in prosperity. It believes, therefore, in extending trade, to find profitable markets for our surplus products. The Democratic party has arrayed itself against trade extension, and hence against the best interests of our farmers and workingmen. Which of the two parties should such voters support—one which is working in their interests, or one which arrays itself against them?

The refunding of bonds, under the new currency law, has so far brought a net profit of $8,000,000 to the government, in the saving of interest. How is that for good financiering?

Eckels hit the mark when he declared that Bryan himself is the "paramount issue" in the present campaign.

M'KINLEY'S ACCEPTANCE.

What a refreshing contrast, the acceptance speech of William McKinley presents to the mass of objurgation in the Democratic platform! The one is the utterance of a clear-headed, calm-minded statesman; the other, the sputtering fault-finding of demagogues, endeavoring to mislead the people. The one is the careful statement of a man realizing the gravity of the conditions which confront the voters; the other, the ignorant brawlings of a village scold.

Honored by an unanimous renomination by his party, after he has been tested in the chair of the chief executive and not found wanting, the president makes it plain that he appreciates the high honor done him, while he is profoundly impressed with the great responsibility which attaches to the presidential office. Thus he discusses briefly the issue on which the campaign of 1896 was fought and won, quoting from his acceptance that year those portions referring to the financial issue and its grave bearings on the national credit and honor.

With these paragraphs as a text, he goes on to recount the story of legislation accomplished by the Republican party in the way of the redemption of its platform pledges. He points to the refunding of bonds bearing 3, 4 or 5 per cent interest into others bearing but 2 per cent—the lowest rate in the civilized world—and the vast saving which this represents. Our credit stands highest on earth. The same law utilizes all forms of money and keeps the dollar, whether silver or paper, at the fixed value of the gold dollar, instead of the fluctuating value of the bullion in the standard dollars as would have been the case under free silver.

Next he points to the magnificent results of the Dingley tariff law. It protects both labor and industry. Among its beneficial results, we have "more money and fewer mortgages;" we have enormously extended out export trade; from a nation of borrowers we have become a nation of lenders; instead of a deficit we have a surplus; our people are profitably employed, instead of being idle, and confidence has replaced fear and distrust in the business world. What scolding about imaginary evils, in the Kansas City platform, can obscure this magnificent record of accomplishment?

But the prosperity of the country is again menaced. The same threat is repeated; "the menace of 16 to 1. hangs over us, with all its dire consequences to credit and confidence, to business and industry." Once more the nation is called upon to unite to overthrow the forces of repudiation and unsound money, and to elect a congress which will sustain the present financial law, that another panic may not paralyze business and industry.

With regard to the Philippines, the president stands steadfast. There will be no wavering, no retreat. American authority must be supreme throughout the archipelago; there will be broad and liberal amnesty, but "no abatement of our rights, no abandonment of our duty." The utterance is as clear toned as that of a bell. There is no evasion, no faltering, for the course of the government has been the only one possible in view of the obligations of international law and our duty to the Filipinos themselves.

In this connection, Mr. McKinley reasserts with emphasis the principle laid down in the first Republican platform, that congress has full legislative power over acquired territory, subject, of course, "to the fundamental safeguards of liberty, justice and personal rights." He declares with emphasis that this doctrine, "first proclaimed in the cause of freedom," "will never be used as a weapon of oppression." Our Democratic brethren are welcome to all the campaign material they are able to get out of this. It touches a responsive chord in the hearts of the people, as the result next November will show. As to the crisis in China, the President reasserts briefly the statements of the identical note sent to the Powers by the State department.

The speech of acceptance is of the highest importance because it is the basis of the Republican campaign this year. It is, like all of the President's utterances, clear and emphatic in statement, without any obscurity of language or weakness of position. The Republican party is solidly aligned with the President on all the issues which he discusses so ably. It is not split into three warring factions, as is the Bryanite aggregation. The omens all point to a victory as overwhelming and complete as that of four years ago.

THE WORD "HIKE."

The Pittsburg Dispatch talks entertainingly upon the subject of "Linguistic Expansion" as follows:

> Our extra-territorial operations have expanded our language by at least one word. There have been a good many Spanish importations into common conversation, but these, being merely borrowed, do not count. The one new word that is ours is "hiking." Descriptive of the pursuit of the natives of Luzon, it has a distinctive meaning, is universally used by the soldiers and will remain with us. The words run, chase and pursue were found lacking in essential particulars to express the meaning of all three, but in addition includes a certain vigilant attention and acute apprehension that belong to none of the others. Hike! Forthwith the company or battalion is on the move, action double-quick; searching, apprehending side attack, expecting moments of frontal resistance. It is a very expressive verb, to hike.

All very interesting, and quite correct with one exception. The word hike is not new. It is American; it is western. Years ago it was in common use in Southern Ohio, with the same meaning it holds to-day. The writer was born in that section of the state, and it was very familiar to him in his boyhood. It implied strict attention to the work in hand or commanded, and as great speed as possible.

BRYAN AND THE GRAND ARMY

The threat made by Mayor Carter Harrison to the effect that Chicago will refuse official recognition to the Grand Army of the Republic unless Mr. Bryan is invited to the National Encampment, and is received on an equal footing with President McKinley, shows that Democrats are determined, if possible, to use the encampment for political purposes.

Why should Bryan be thus honored? Why should the Grand Army extend to him the welcome it is proposed to give to President McKinley? Mr. Bryan is a private citizen; Mr. McKinley is President of the Republic. Mr. Bryan is in no way connected with the Grand Army organization, while Mr. McKinley is a member in good standing.

It will be interesting to note what action the Grand Army members will take.

Next to a lack of proper principles, the Democracy's chief ailment is a lack of votes.

CHINA IS AFLAME.

The uprising in China against the foreigners is the natural outcome of the grabbing of Chinese ports by European countries. The occupation of Kiao Chau bay by Germany took from the Chinese all the deep-water harbors on her seacoast except Amoy; and Italy is scheming to obtain Amoy.

Charles Denby, jr., has an interesting article in the July Forum on this subject, in which he sets forth China's grievance in a clear and forcible way. She resents having her ports occupied by foreigners. The masses have been aroused, as the Boxer movement is spreading rapidly. All northern China is in a ferment, and the viceroys in the southern provinces are anxiously striving to prevent its extension to their sections.

It matters little who is in control at Pekin—whether the empress dowager or Prince Tuan, or somebody else. The purpose of the people unifies them, irrespective of conditions at the capital. The nations of Europe have something more to contend with than those who may be on top at Pekin. The empire is aflame, and China actually defies the civilized world.

The United States is the only nation which has had no part in this absorption of Chinese ports. We want no seaports, no territory, no sphere of influence in China. We would have nothing to do with the troubles in China were it not that our minister, the other legation officials, and American citizens in Pekin under the protection of treaty stipulations, have been foully murdered by the Chinese. We must avenge their deaths, and bring to punishment those responsible therefor. Beyond that, we have no interest in the matter, and will not concern outselves as to the future of the empire, save to maintain the open door to our trade guaranteed by the powers.

THE DUTY OF VENGEANCE.

The old proverb, "no news is good news," fails in the case of the foreign legations at Pekin. The silence there is of the grave. There is scarcely a hope that any of the foreigners at the Chinese capital are yet alive. The efforts of Prince Ching to make headway against Prince Tuan and the Boxers seem to have failed, and his defense of the legations was therefore ineffectual.

It is almost certain that Mr. Conger, the United States minister, his wife and two daughters, all the official staff of the legation, and all the other Americans, missionaries, business men and others who were in the Chinese capital have been ruthlessly butchered. It is the bounden duty of any government to protect to the uttermost the diplomatic representatives and staffs of other governments. And the other Americans who have fallen victims to Boxer hate were in China under the protection of treaty stipulations.

The United States government must punish those who participated in this deed of blackest treachery. The rightful government of China is paralyzed or overthrown. Prince Tuan seems to be at the head of affairs in Pekin. Our plain duty is to overthrow him, and bring him to book for the slaughter for which he, as the Boxer leader, is responsible.

The whole country demanded vengeance for the treacherous destruction of the Maine in Havana harbor, two years and a half ago. The slaughter of Americans at Pekin is along the same lines. And we have no doubt the American heart will be fired by this abominable act by the Chinese as it was by Spanish treachery in the case of the Maine.

Every other nation whose representatives were slaughtered at the same time is preparing to aid in the punishment of the dastardly act. The task is a difficult one; but the United States can not avoid it. We can not stand before the world as promptly avenging a similar deed, committed by a people of a weaker nation in 1898, and doing the same duty now because it is a task vastly more difficult. The nation could not permit it, even were the government disposed to such a cowardly course. The active preparations to meet the emergency on the part of the authorities at Washington will meet with the loyal and enthusiastic support of every patriotic American citizen.

THE 16 TO 1 DANGER.

The Democratic effort seems to be to get away from the silver issue—to minimize its importance to the voters of the nation, and force other questions to the front. But they will not be allowed to do this. The danger to our business and finances from the 16 to 1 fad is not imaginary. It will not do to assume that the Democrats could do no harm even if they were successful this year; that the Republican senate would stand as a bulwark against a depreciated currency.

The election of Bryan and a Democratic house next November would cause a financial panic. Every business interest, every industry, would take in sail. In place of the present confidence, we would have caution and distrust. In place of extension of business, there would be curtailment to the volume of immediate demands. Men would not buy raw materials for a year or two in advance; they would not manufacture goods to be marketed months in the future, as they now do.

A political revolution which would elect Bryan and a Democratic house would carry with it the control of enough state legislatures to give the Democrats a majority in the senate within two years. Bryan would still be President, and our currency would be Mexicanized. This is the danger before the nation; and it as great to-day as it was in 1896.

ADLAI AND SILVER.

There is an impression abroad that Adlai E. Stevenson was named for second place by the Kansas City convention as a concession to the Eastern Democrats, as a set-off to the 16-to-1 plank. This is an error. It probably arose because Stevenson was Vice President in Cleveland's second term, and as Cleveland opposed his party in its plunge into the free silver heresy, it is assumed that Stevenson stood with his chief.

This is not true. He has always been an advocate of financial folly. He was a greenbacker away back in the 70's, has stood for all forms of fiatism, and supported all unsound money theories ever since. When Cleveland parted with the Democrats on the money issue, Stevenson was against him. He was a devoted Bryanite in 1896, and is to-day as rampant a supporter of 16 to 1 as even Mr. Bryan himself. There is nothing conservative about him, although he is 65 years old, and should have learned wisdom long ago.

NEBRASKA POLITICS AND CROPS

The three anti-Republican parties in Nebraska came very near failure in their efforts to form a fusion. Three state conventions were held simultaneously—the Democratic, the Populist and the Silver Republican. To accomplish fusion, the Democrats yielded practically everything to the Populists, taking but a single place on the state ticket, and only a share of the nominees for Presidential electors.

These three conventions were held in Lincoln, the home of William J. Bryan. It took all his powers of persuasion to avoid a split, and the yielding to Populism was apparently by his advice. With such an intractable spirit displayed in convention, the outlook is hopeful for Republican success in the state at the polls next November.

Nebraska was a Republican state up to 1896. In the five Presidential elections from and including 1872 to 1888, the Republican plurality averaged 20,000. By 1892 Populism had risen to be a political factor of magnitude, and in that year the Republican plurality dropped to 4,039. In 1896 the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans fused, and they swept the state for Bryan by a plurality of 13,576 votes.

But in the state and congressional elections of 1898 there was a change. The fusion plurality on the state ticket was reduced to 2,271, while on the congressional vote the fusionists had only 1,075 plurality. The drift is toward the Republicans on national issues, it will be seen, and it is this which causes Nebraska to be deemed a doubtful state.

It is an agricultural state, and crop conditions largely influence the farmers in their politics. This will be seen by the crop reports. In 1894 the yield of wheat was only 13,855,000 bushels, worth $6,927,000, as against 157,278,000 bushels worth $42,465,000 in 1893, and the wheat crop in that year was only about half that of 1892. In 1895, though the yield of wheat increased, the price was so low that the returns to the farmers were not much greater, and though the corn crop was 125,000,000 bushels the value was only half that of the crop of 1892.

The farmers in 1894 and 1895 were thus in a bad way financially, and lent a willing ear to the Bryanite theory of a subtle connection between the price of silver and that of wheat and corn. The plurality for him in 1896 is evidence that they voted for him on his assertion that there would be no prosperity for the farmers until a free silver law was enacted. But the fallacy of his argument has been proved in their own state since then. In 1897 the Nebraska farmers got $19,000,000 for their wheat and $41,000,000 for their corn, as against $6,000,000 for their wheat in 1895 and $22,000,000 for their corn. The fine crops of 1897 were followed by abundant yields in 1898 and the sentiments of the people changed on political questions, as is shown by the reduced fusion plurality.

Last year the crops were excellent, and the Nebraska farmers prospered. They paid off mortgages, and saved money. This year they are again blessed by abundant crops, for which they will receive good prices. They are more prosperous, perhaps, as a class, than ever before in the history of their state. Hence we do not deem it likely that they will give as heavy a fusion vote as in 1898; and if they do not, the electoral vote of the state will be cast for McKinley and Roosevelt.

FARMERS AND EXPANSION.

The farmers of the west have every reason to remember the hard times they endured in the first half of the decade just closing. The world was producing more wheat than it needed for consumption and prices were down to bed-rock. Raising wheat was not profitable, and our farmers suffered financially. The remedy for such a condition is an enlarged foreign market; and one of the first fruits of our policy of expansion is this very thing—the opening of a new market for American wheat and flour.

President Hill, of the Northern Pacific railway, has been active, ever since our flag was hoisted in the Philippines, in pushing trade with the Orient. His road handles the immense wheat crops of the northwest. He says that there has been a remarkable change wrought already. The Orient is beginning to use American flour instead of rice as a food staple.

His figures of this trade for the present year are remarkable. He estimates that 18,000,000 bushels of wheat, in the form of flour, has already gone to eastern ports, and that the flour of 50,000,000 bushels more will go forward by the close of the year—a total of 68,000,000 bushels in one twelvemonth.

There is no better test of a man's belief in a thing than that he shall unhesitatingly invest his money in it. This is what President Hill is doing. He is having constructed, for the Northern Pacific transport service, wheat carrying ships of 28,000 tons capacity each. That is, one of these vessels will carry, at one trip, 1,500 carloads of grain—enough cars to make a train 20 miles long!

American sovereignty in the Philippines means the protection to our trade in the Orient. Our merchants will be secured in their treaty rights and the open door, obtained by Secretary Hay, means that our farmers can count on a continuance and increase of this trade in wheat. To withdraw from the Philippines would be to lessen our power and prestige in the far east, increasing difficulty in maintaining our treaty rights, and the imperiling of this new traffic in wheat, so vitally important to American farmers. Let the sturdy agriculturists of the west consider these things before casting their ballots next November.

Mr. E. Hagemann, of Burlington, Ia., is a representative German American of the Hawkeye state, and widely known and respected among voters of that nationality. Since the Kansas City convention, he has given his opinion of the platform as follows: "I am a Democrat, but not a Populist. I would have voted for almost any good Democrat, on a Democratic platform. I am opposed to free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and I will not vote for any man or with any party that favors such a scheme."

The deep waterways committee's report, just made public at Washington, is not likely to be carried out. Its estimate of a 30-foot channel from Lake Superior to the Atlantic foots up something like $720,000,000. Valuable, as such a channel would be, the cost precludes consideration of the scheme.

In 1896 New York gave a plurality of 268,000 against Bryanism. It will be heavier this year.

AN UNAMERICAN DECLARATION.

In their old-time zeal to go on record as opposing every act of the Republican party, the Democrats at Kansas City incorporated in their platform a declaration which of itself should not only defeat them at the polls, but should bring upon them the severest condemnation of the American people.

Democratic newspapers and orators prate about the broad Americanism of their party's platform; and yet it is even more un-American than the one adopted at Chicago four years ago. Not only does it reaffirm that declaration of principles, but it goes further, and places itself in opposition to the efforts now being made by this government to protect the lives of Americans now in peril in China.

For some time prior to the adoption of the Kansas City platform, at the very hour that document was made the declaration of the Democratic party, and ever since that action, official representatives of this government, citizens of this country and missionaries sent out by the Christian denominations of America, have been in the greatest peril, and even now it may be that their lives have been taken by the semi-barbarous Chinese.

In a far-off country, under a government which is seemingly powerless to protect them if it would, their only hope is the strong arm of the military power of the civilized nations. What government worthy the name would not act promptly for their safety?

And yet under these circumstances, when every patriotic citizen should commend all efforts to relieve the imperiled Americans in China, the Democratic party, true to its record of doing the wrong thing at all times, asserts as follows in the Kansas City platform:

> We earnestly protest against the Republican departure which has involved us in so-called world-politics, including the diplomacy of Europe and land-grabbing of Asia.

Afraid to make an open declaration in defense of the atrocities of the Chinese Boxers, but unable to keep silent on the action of this government, the Democratic party adopted the above.

Of course, the fact that the administration made it plain that this country does not propose to make war on China, that it does not want any Chinese territory, that troops are being sent for the one purpose of protecting American citizens and American property, cut no figure with the Democratic party. It felt called upon to oppose, right or wrong, everything done by the administration.

If the Democratic platform means anything, it means that the Democratic party is opposed to protecting American lives and American interests abroad. Think of any party taking such an unpatriotic stand! That one declaration of Kansas City Democrats should and will overwhelm the party in defeat.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican national executive committee has been selected, and its personnel will meet with the approval of the party all over the Union. Many of the old members are retained; Senator Hanna is again chairman, and Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York, is retained as treasurer. The principal change is the replacement of General Dick as secretary, by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath, of Indiana.

This change was made necessary by the selection of General Dick as chairman of the Ohio committee. No man in this state, probably, is better fitted to conduct the campaign in the President's own state than he. He has been state chairman in the past, and proved his quality. Last year he filled that office, and despite the anomalous conditions which existed due to the "non-partisan" campaign of Mayor Jones, of Toledo, he won a brilliant victory. He is the close personal friend of the President, and his selection this year was at the latter's request. We may expect an energetic and thorough campaign in the Buckeye state, crowned by a sweeping victory over Bryanism next November.

Mr. Heath, his successor as secretary of the national executive committee, is in every way thoroughly equipped for the responsibilities of the position. He has wide acquaintance with Republican workers all over the United States. He is one of the hardest of workers, the most energetic in the discharge of duty. He possesses great executive ability, and handles men as does a general in the field. He is of Ohio birth, and that tells the whole story—though his home is now in Indiana, where he has business interests.

Mr. Heath has made a most efficient fourth assistant postmaster general, and the President was reluctant to have him resign that position to take the secretaryship. The fact that he was altogether the best equipped man at all available was the only reason that Mr. McKinley gave his consent that he should leave his present place to take its onerous duties. Altogether, the Republican party has reason to congratulate itself upon the executive staff of the new national committee. Chairman Hanna and Secretary Heath will plan and win a victory as splendid as that which was achieved in 1896.

THE GOLD DEMOCRATS.

There will be no gold Democratic Presidential ticket this year. The gold Democrats will not support Bryan and his 16 to 1 plank any more than they did four years ago. But they will make their opposition more effective by voting the Republican ticket direct, instead of wasting their suffrages on a third ticket.

In 1896, had the gold Democrats in California and Kentucky voted for McKinley instead of Palmer, it would have cost Bryan two electoral votes. In Oregon, though they cast but 997 votes, the election was perilously close, and they came near losing the Republicans one congressman. There are other states in which the victory would have been more complete had they voted the Republican ticket straight.

No such mistake will be made this year. The anti-Bryan Democrats will vote for McKinley direct, and thus make the Nebraskan's defeat more overwhelming. They realize that the only way to get rid of Bryan and Bryanism is to overwhelm them by an avalanche of votes, that shall bury them beyond hope of resurrection.

The Democratic national platform is very long, yet its vital points are but two—anti-imperialism and free silver. To haul down the flag and coin 46-cent dollars are the two purposes to which the party has committed itself.

Every wage-earner in the land is threatened with wage-reduction or loss of his position so long as Bryan and Bryanism are political factors.

AMERICAN FORCES PREPARED FOR CHINA

FIGHTING MEN.

Marines—At Pekin, 58 men; at Tien Tsin, 130; at Taku, 470.

Probably at Taku—Ninth infantry from Manila.

At sea—Sixth cavalry from San Francisco, expected to arrive July 28.

Under orders—One battalion Fifteenth infantry, to sail July 16; one battalion Fifteenth infantry and probably two battalions Fifth infantry, to sail August 1; two squadrons Ninth cavalry and company of engineers, to sail probably August 16; squadrons First and Third cavalry and battalions Second, Fifth, Eighth and Eleventh infantry, to sail before September 15.

SHIPS OF WAR.

At Taku—The Brooklyn, Rear Admiral Remey; the Newark, Rear Admiral Kempff; the Iris, Ensign Knox; the Monocacy, Commander Wise; the Zafiro, Ensign Cotten.

At Che Foo—The Nashville, Commander Rodgers; the Yorktown, Commander Taussig.

At Shanghai—The Castine, Commander Bowman.

At Canton—The Don Juan de Austria, Commander McLean; the Princeton, Commander Knox.

THE PITEOUS PLEA OF A WOMAN

STOPS PROCEEDINGS AT A FIRE IN HER ANXIETY FOR HER TEETH.

A brown stone building in upper New York was in flames the other day, when a woman, manifestly laboring under intense excitement and distress, rushed up to the fire lines and cried out:

"Save them! Oh, please, mister, save them! They'll be burned up sure if you don't bring them out!"

She began to weep and lament in heart-breaking fashion.

"Where are your children, madam?" said one of the firemen. "What floor are they on and in what room?"

"They're in the dentist's office on the second floor," sobbed the woman, "and they'll surely be burned—boo-hoo-hoo—and I was to have 'em for to-morrow—boo-hoo-hoo—to wear 'em to church and to a dinner at a friend's."

The firemen stood amazed and for a moment forgot that there was a fire.

"Wear 'em to church and to dinner?" gasped one. "Your children?"

"Who said children?" demanded the weeping Niobe. "They ain't children—they're teeth; they're the set of false teeth the dentist promised to have repaired for me by to-morrow, and I must have them. Oh, please save them before they're burned up."

What the firemen said would not look well in print.

MISS VERMONT GETS A TELEGRAM

FRIGHTENED OUT OF HER WITS BY A MESSAGE ABOUT HER PINK ORGANDIE.

When a woman receives a telegram at her home it causes her heart to palpitate at a greatly accelerated rate and she hesitates long before opening the envelope, what must be the effect upon her when the missive comes to her, with every appearance of urgency, when she is seated in a theatre? A young woman on a visit to Wilkesbarre recently underwent the experience while the entire audience, gathered to witness a performance by a distinguished actor, watched the effect the missive had upon her.

The orchestra had just begun to play after the curtain had dropped upon the second act when the manager of the theatre appeared before the curtain and motioned the leader to silence. His face was very grave and he held a telegram in his hand.

"Is Miss Vermont, of Washington, in the house?" he asked. "A telegram has been brought to the theatre addressed to her."

Miss Vermont turned suddenly cold with terror. Mother had had a stroke of father's automobile had run away with him, or brother Jack had been capsized on the river and drowned. She saw every detail of her fearful home journey—the sleepless night of waiting for the first train, the interminable crawling of it Washingtonward. She saw herself in the deepest mourning. In a half second she lived a week of misery. Her two cousins were gazing at her in frightened helplessness. She staggered to her feet.

"I am Miss Vermont," she said, with an effort.

An usher ran down the aisle. Every eye in the theatre was on her. Every woman there felt for her. For a moment she could not nerve herself to open the envelope. She must know which one it was. The message was a blur before her. It was signed Jack. She caught the words, "Wire at once." It was mother, then, or father. She looked closer. This time she made out the whole message. It read:

"Mother left out pink organdie. Do you need it? Wire at once."

The Wise Guy.

"When are you going to change your winter underclothes?"

"When the weather changes its."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Artist's Wife.

"What's the matter with the coffee, Laura? Isn't it ready?"

"Have patience Adolar. It's already sketched in."—Meggendorfer Blatter.

Publishers' Column.

RAND McNALLY'S DOLLAR ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

Historical. Political. Commercial, containing colored maps of all the states and territories of the United States, the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and of every country and civil division on the face of the globe. A full page of reading matter is devoted to each map, giving history, education, politics, laws, topography, minerals, manufactures, agriculture and live stock.

Sent postpaid by mail on receipts of $1.00, or we will send the book and the Weekly Blade one year for $1.25.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.25
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
1 dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1572—Minerva Bedroom Gown.

Sizes, medium and large.

1580—Minerva Bedroom Gown.

Sizes for 14 and 16 years. A delightfully comfortable bedroom gown in blue and white India lawn is shown in the "Minerva." The fronts, from shoulder to bust, are laid in half-inch plaits, to give the requisite fullness. And the full sleeves are

shirred at the back of the wrist. The edge of sleeve and turn-over collar are buttonholed with blue silk. This is a most useful garment for lounging, for studying in one's room, or for sickness. It can be made of French, or cotton flannel, of pongee, of cotton crepe, wash silk, or any thin material. The pattern comes in all sizes for women, and for girls of 14 and 16 years.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

1843—Nordica Morning Jacket.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

Sizes for 14 and 16 years. A convenient jacket for negligee morning wear is given

in the "Nordica." It can be made up in a variety of pretty materials, cashmere, china silk, foulard, lawns, and all kinds of nainsook. The fullness in front is gained from six narrow tucks extending down about six inches from the shoulder. It opens to show a full vest reaching to the waist line. The back is full at the waist line and the neck is finished with a broad rolling collar. Frills of lace or embroidery are the favorite finish and a ribbon holds the fullness in place.

1850—Irene Frock.

Sizes for 12 and 14 years. This is one of the pretty new designs for a young girl's frock. It is suitable for silk or the soft silk and wool weaves that are so popular. Oxford blue veiling with a chenilsette of silk of the same color, and trimmed with

Venice lace insertion. The waist is slightly full at the waist line in front and plain in the back. The neck is cut out front and back in scallops and the two-piece sleeve is scalloped at the band. The skirt is a four-gored design finished in the back with three box-plaits.

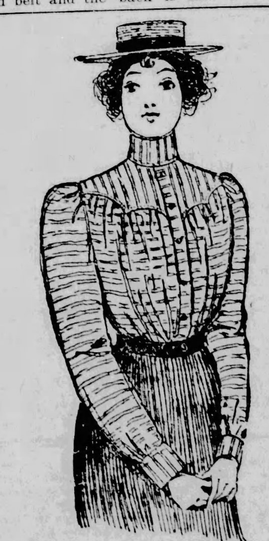
1851—Cathie Frock.

Sizes for 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Frocks to be worn with or without a guimpe are quite popular. The "Cathie" is a charming little low-necked frock. It has a full baby waist, front and back, and is gath-

ered into a band at the waist. About the low neck is a square flat collar, forming shoulder bretelles. The sleeves are short puffs, and the skirt is gathered full all around. Silk, woolen and cotton fabrics are equally desirable for this model trimmed in any preferred way.

1607—Graham Shirt Waist.

Sizes for 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. The "Graham" is a new style of shirt waist that promises to be very popular this summer for girls of 10, 12, 14 and 16. The rather short yoke is scalloped front and back. The fronts are full at both yoke and belt and the back is laid in two



turned-in plaits. The sleeves are smaller than those worn in shirt waists last year, but are still large enough to be comfortable and permit of frequent laundering.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

1660—Mercedes Frock.

Sizes for 6, 8 and 10 years. Summer frocks for children are, as a rule, made very simple this season. Plain little dresses are not only easy to make, but are actually considered the smart thing

this season among wealthy people. The Mercedes is a pretty little dress for girls of 6, 8 and 10. It is made with a sharp pointed yoke, front and back, to which is joined a full blouse. It may be made over a fitted lining or not. The neck is cut a trifle low, and the sleeves are long, finished with puffs and pointed bretelles. A full round skirt is fastened to the blouse with wide beading, through which ribbon is run. This model is desirable for all light woolen and silk fabrics.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

M'KINLEY'S FIRST VOTE CAST FOR LINCOLN

President McKinley and Senator Scott, of West Virginia, both Ohio boys, were in the same regiment in the army of the civil war. They cast their first votes for Lincoln in 1864. "I shall never forget that first vote," said Senator Scott to friends around him at the Walton. Some of the ballots were cast into soap boxes, some into candle boxes or any old receptacle. There was no Australian ballot law there. I remember a conversation I had at that time with McKinley. He spoke of his study of the law, and speculated in regard to his future. It was a special wonder with him whether he could reach a position which would bring him influence enough to elect him a probate judge in his native county.

Senator Scott at that day as little expected to be a senator of the United States as McKinley expected to be President. It was intended that he should be a physician, but the war broke in upon his studies, and after the war he was guided into new avenues. Finally he planted himself at Wheeling. A German citizen of that place urged him to go into politics. The old Teuton had been given a lively shaking up in the days antedating the war. He was publisher of a Republican paper and voted for Lincoln. Sympathizers with secession sacked his office. After the war he and Scott were associated in a way. "You must go into politics shust now right away," he would say to Scott, "und py und py von day vo'll lick dose tam democrats und make West Virginia a republican state." Scott went into politics. He also went into the Senate of the United States.—Philadelphia Times

THE LIST OF 1,865 VICTIMS AT PEKIN

Foreign ministers, attaches and families	75
Legation guards, sent from fleet	425
Missionaries, students and teachers	700
Employes in imperial customs service	40
Foreign merchants and traders	125
Transient visitors	500
Total	1,865

AMERICAN.
Edward H. Conger, minister.
Mrs. E. H. Conger.
Miss Bessie Conger.
Miss Laura Conger.
Herbert G. Squires, secretary.
William T. Bainbridge, second secretary.
Fleming S. Cheshire, interpreter.
Fifty-six men and seven American officers of the guard.
Mrs. M. S. Woodward, of Chicago.
Miss Ione Woodward, of Chicago.
Miss Cecil Payne.
Miss Mary Pierce.
Miss Mary Condit Smith.

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES.
American Board of Foreign Missions.
The Rev. W. A. Ament.
The Rev. C. E. and Mrs. Ewing.
The Rev. J. L. and Mrs. Mateer.
Miss J. E. Chapin.
Miss A. Howen.
Dr. J. H. and Mrs. Ingram.
The Rev. and Mrs. D. Sheffield.
The Rev. and Mrs. G. D. Wilder.
The Rev. and Mrs. H. Kingsman.
Miss J. G. Vans.
Miss Luella Minor.
Miss M. E. Andrews.
Miss A. G. Chapin.
The Rev. Mark Williams.
The Rev. and Mrs. W. P. Sprague.
The Rev. J. H. Roberts.

METHODIST.
The Rev. F. D. Gamewell.
The Rev. H. E. King.
The Rev. and Mrs. Geo. N. Lowry.
Miss Alice Terrell.
Mrs. C. M. Jewell.
Miss Anna D. Gloss, M. D.
Miss Effie G. Young.
Miss Gertrude Gilman.
The Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Hayner.
Dr. D. W. Curtiss and wife.

PRESBYTERIAN.
The Rev. John Wherry, D. D.
The Rev. J. L. Whiting.
The Rev. C. H. Fenn.
The Rev. C. A. Kittle and wife.
Dr. John Inglis and wife.
Miss E. E. Leonard, D. D.
Miss Grace Newton.
Miss Bessie McCoy.
Miss Jennie McKilliam.

CONGREGATIONAL.
Rev. H. D. Golt and wife.
Miss Jane E. Chapin.
Miss Virginia C. Murdock, M. D.
Miss Nellie M. Russell.
The Rev. and Mrs. W. P. Spregg.
The Rev. Mark Williams.
The Rev. W. J. Tewksbury.
Miss E. Sheffield.

MISSIONARY ALLIANCE.
Miss D. M. Douw.
Miss S. C. Bowans.
Miss Amy E. Brown.
Miss Marie Leithauser.

OTHER AMERICANS.
Mrs. John Wherry.
Mrs. C. H. Fenn and two children, aged four and six years.
Miss Grace Newton.
The Rev. and Mrs. F. E. Simcox and their two children, aged four and six years.
Dr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer Hodge.
Miss Maud A. Mackey.
The Rev. Horace T. Pitkin.
Miss Mary S. Morrill.
Miss Annie A. Gould.
The Rev. Dr. Chauncey Goodrich.
Sarah B. Goodrich, his wife.
The Rev. Elwood G. Tewksbury; Mrs. Grace H. Tewsbury, his wife, and several of their children.
Miss Ada Haven.
Two Ingram children.
Miss Jane G. Evans.
The Rev. George Ritchie Davis and wife.
Gilbert Reed.
William D. Steele.
The Rev. Mr. Larson and wife.
Miss D. W. Brown.
Miss Amy Brown.
Miss Mary E. Ambrose.
The Rev. Arthur Smith and wife.
Miss Gertrude Wykoff.
Miss Grace Wykoff.

ITALIAN LEGATION.
Marquis Silvago Ragga, minister.
Senor Livio Retani, attache.
Baron G. Vitaildi Portaggio, dragoman.
Guard of thirty men and three officers.

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Sir Claude M. Macdonald, minister.
H. G. O'Beirne, sr., secretary.
Henry Cockburn, Chinese secretary.
Clive Bingham, honorary attache.
Col. G. F. Rowne, military attache.
Dr. Woodsworth Poole, physician.
Rt. Rev. Bisnop Scott, chaplain.
Lady Macdonald.
The Misses Macdonald, daughters.
Seventy-two men and three officers of the guard.

GERMAN LEGATION.
Baron von Ketteler (previously slain).
Von Prittwitz.
E. T. Saffron, first secretary.
Baron von Berg, secretary.
Dr. Velde, physician.
Baron von der Stoltz, interpreter.
O. F. Easlan, chancellor.
Thirty-five men and two officers of the guard.

FRENCH LEGATION.
S. Pinchon, minister.
D'Anthonard, secretary.
H. M. Leduc, interpreter.
M. Morisse, interpreter.
Commander Vidal, military attache.
Dr. Detheva, physician.
C. M. P. Berthereux, chancellor.
Guard of seventy-two men and three officers.

RUSSIAN LEGATION.
Michael de Giers, minister.
V. N. Kroupensky, first secretary.
B. N. Evreinow, second secretary.
Paul S. Popow, first dragoman.
N. F. Kolessow, second dragoman.
N. G. Poppe, student of language, attached to the legation.
P. J. Tiedman, student of language, attached to the legation.
C. P. Christi, student of language, attached to the legation.
A. F. Beltchenko, student of language, attached to the legation.
C. A. Dessino, attache.
Col. C. I. Wogock, military attache.
P. S. Popow, consul general.
V. V. Korsakow, physician to the legation.

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M. Nishema Takeshe, second secretary.
M. Marumo, third secretary.
Maj. Aoki, military attache.
Dr. Nakagowa, physician.
M. Tei, interpreter.
M. Fokomaron, interpreter.
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Guard of twenty-four men and two officers.

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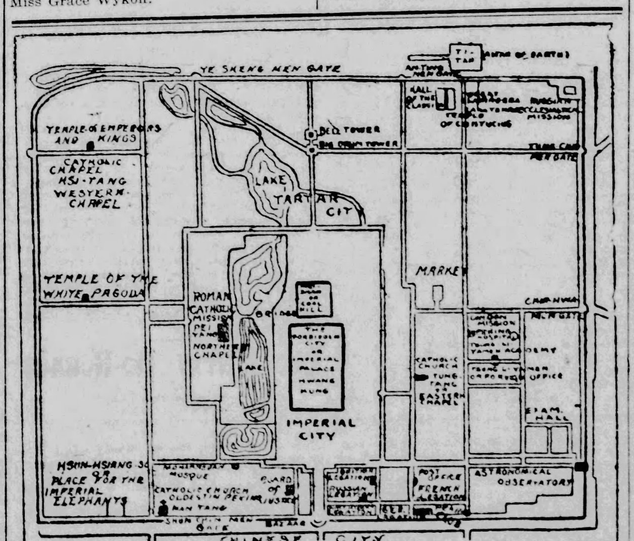
J. Van Alst, secretary of posts.
C. E. Tennant, assistant secretary of posts.
Twelve probationer clerks.



PLAN OF THE CITY OF PEKIN.

KANSAS FARMERS FIGURE PROFITS

This is the way a Kansas farmer estimates the cost to the acre of his wheat from the time he begins work in the summer until at the end of the harvesting season he finds his crop in the granary:

Ploughing and harrowing	$1.00
Seed and drilling	1.50
Cutting	1.25
Threshing, 25 bushels	1.75
Hauling	1.50
Total	$7.00

This does not include interest on the land or the rental paid. But in many instances the land is worth less than $7 an acre, so it is hardly fair to include much on the realty account. The amount of wheat put in this summer and in the early fall will be enormous, for the success of the crop always gives an impetus to its following season. That there will be several years of similarly large crops is unlikely for such has not been the experience of the west. The latest big crop was in 1892 and though 1898 had a good yield no other year in the decade has come near that of the present season. Many years have seen the kernels of seed wheat lying in the ground in Western Kansas in February and March dry enough for the mill. It was in such years that populists made merry and farmers' alliance lodges flourished. The latter have passed away and the former is having a lonesome time predicting calamity for the farmers whose only anxiety is how best to invest their money.—Topeka Cor. Sun.

The Non-Irritating Cathartic

Easy to take, easy to operate—

Hood's Pills

AMERICANS IN CHINA

List of Legationers and Missionaries Reported in That Country.

When the Chinese Boxers began open hostilities against foreigners in the vicinity of Pekin, early in June, there were 134 American men, women and children residing in China, exclusive of tourists. Of these 16 were official representatives of the United States, their families, and visiting friends. The rest were Protestant missionaries.

Since the outbreak of hostilities no word has been received from 47 of these Americans, and their fate is unknown. Their names, according to a list compiled by the New York Tribune, from the official records are as follows—which does not include the legation at Pekin, enumerated elsewhere on this page:

At Chefoo.

FOWLER, John, consul. Born in New York city in 1856.

EMERY, Henry A. C., vice and deputy consul.

At Tien Tsin.

RAGSDALE, James W., consul. Native of Bloomington, Ind.

HILL, Sylvester G., vice consul.

RAGSDALE, Bertrand Marshall, is the eldest son of the consul.

MACLAY, Robert Hall, interpreter. Born in Foo-Chow, China, in 1852, but was educated in the United States.

Missionaries Not Heard From.

MARTIN, the Rev. Dr. W. A. P., of Pekin (Presbyterian). He was born on April 10, 1827, in Livonia, Ind. After being graduated from the Indiana State University, he studied at the Presbyterian seminary in New Albany, Ind.

WHERRY, the Rev. John, of Pekin (Presbyterian).

WHITING, the Rev. and Mrs. C. H., of Pekin (Presbyterian).

FENN, the Rev. and Mrs. Charles, of Pekin (Presbyterian). Dr. Killie was born at Marshall, Ill., on May 9, 1857. He married Miss Louise Scott, a native of Iowa, N. F. Kolessow, second dragoman.

N. G. Poppe, student of language, attached to the legation.

P. J. Tiedman, student of language, attached to the legation.

C. P. Christi, student of language, attached to the legation.

A. F. Beltchenko, student of language, attached to the legation.

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C. H. Brewitt-Taylor, assistant secretary.

J. Van Alst, secretary of posts.

C. E. Tennant, assistant secretary of posts.

Twelve probationer clerks.

Presbyterian Workers Reported Safe.

Forty-eight Presbyterian missionaries in China were reported safe in the last advices.

Congregational Missionaries.

WILDER, the Rev. and Mrs. George D., of Tung Chow. Reported safe at Shanghai June 27. The Congregational college at Tung Chow, which is twelve miles from Pekin, was reported burned June 10. Mr. Wilder was born in Ripon, Wis.

PATTERSON, Miss Frances B., of Tien-Tsin. Reported safe at Shanghai June 27.

PORTER, the Rev. Dr. Henry D., of Pang-Chuang, and Miss Mary H. Porter, his sister. Mr. Porter was born in Green Bay, Wis. He was graduated from Beloit college in 1865; from Andover seminary, 1870; from the Chicago Medical college, 1872. He sailed for the mission in 1872. Mrs. Porter is now in Beloit, Wis. Miss Porter obtained her education in the Chicago High school, at the Rockford (Ill.) seminary and at Farmington, Conn. She went to China in 1868.

PERKINS, Henry P., of Sin-Chang. Reported safe at Chefoo, July 5. Although Mrs. Perkins is not mentioned in the dispatch, it is probable that she is with Mr. Perkins. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have six children.

Missionaries of Other Denominations.

HOPKINS, the Rev. Dr. N. S., and family, of Tang Shan (Methodist). Reported at Tien-Tsin June 19. Mrs. Hopkins and three children are with him.

HAYNER, the Rev. J. Frederick and family, of Pekin (Methodist). Reported at Tien-Tsin on June 19. Mrs. Hayner and three children are with him.

BROWN, the Rev. Frederick, of Tien-Tsin (Methodist). He is at Chefoo. Mrs. Brown and five children are with him at present.

KING, the Rev. H. E., of Pekin, and family (Methodist). Reported at Chefoo June 15. Mr. and Mrs. King are both graduates of the University of Michigan, and went to China in the autumn of 1894. Mr. King was superintendent of the schools of Coldwater, Mich. Mrs. King and three children are with Mr. King, it is believed, at Chefoo. She had gone to Tsun-Hua to spend the summer before the Boxer trouble began at Pekin.

WOODBERRY, Mrs. J. and children, of Tien-Tsin (Missionary Alliance). Reported at Wei Hai-Wei under British protection. Mr. Woodberry is at present in New York.

LARSON, Mr. and Mrs. A., and two children, of Kalgan. Reported on the way home.

ERICKSON, L. Reported on the way home.

GAMMON, Mrs. and Mrs. Charles F., of American Bible society. Reported safe on July 5.

LYON, D. Willard, and family, of Pekin, of Young Men's Christian association. Reported themselves safe at Seoul, Corea, July 1.

THE OLD OAK TREE.

The sweetest thing of earth to me
Is the south wind in the old oak tree.

It moves the branches to and fro;
The shadows dance on the grass below.

The leaves move lightly in the air,
Their rustle seems a whispered prayer.

Deep in the tangled grass I lie,
Seeing but glimpses of the sky.

So thick the green leaves are above,
So light, so soft the breezes move.

I wonder not that men have stood
Before some giant of the wood,

And made it of their prayers a shrine,
Deeming it held a soul divine.
—Ninette M. Lowater, in New York Sun.

Prophecy of Early Boomers.

Manasseh Cutler of Massachusetts in a circular in 1787 announcing the settlement which the New Englanders were about to plant on the Ohio at the mouth of the Muskingum, declared that "the current down the Ohio and Mississippi for produce and merchandise of all sorts would one day be more crowded than any other streams on earth."

M'KINLEY'S ACCEPTANCE

Speech Which Takes No Step Backward at Any Point.

Canton, O., July 12.—President McKinley's speech made to-day in accepting the nomination of the Republican party for president, is as follows:

Senator Lodge and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee: The message which you bring to me is one of signal honor. It is also a summons to duty. A single nomination for the office of president by a party which in thirty-two years out of forty has been triumphant at national elections, is a distinction which I gratefully cherish. To receive unanimous nomination by the same party is an expression of regard and a pledge of continued confidence for which it is difficult to make adequate acknowledgement.

If anything exceeds the honor of the office of president of the United States it is the responsibility which attaches to it. Having been invested with both, I do not under-appraise either. Any one who has borne the anxieties and burdens of the presidential office, especially in time of national trial, cannot contemplate assuming it a second time without profoundly realizing the severe cautions and the solemn obligations which it imposes and this feeling is accentuated by the momentous problems which now press for settlement. If my countrymen shall confirm the action of the convention at our national election in November I shall, craving divine guidance, undertake the exalted trust, to administer it for the interest and honor of the country and the well being of the new peoples who have become the objects of our care. The declaration of principles adopted by the convention has my hearty approval. At some future date I will consider its subjects in detail and will by letter communicate to your chairman a more formal acceptance of the nomination.

On a like occasion four years ago I said: "The party that supplied by legislation the vast revenues for the conduct of our greatest war, that promptly restored the credit of the country at its close; that from its abundant revenues paid off a large share of the debt incurred by this war and that assumed specie payments and placed our paper currency upon a sound and enduring basis, can be safely trusted to preserve both our credit and currency, with honor, stability and inviolability. The American people hold the financial honor of our government as sacred as our flag and can be relied upon to guard it with the same sleepless vigilance. They hold its preservation above party fealty, and have often demonstrated that party ties avail nothing when the spotless credit of our country is threatened.

"The dollar paid to the farmer, the wage earner and the pensioner must continue forever equal in purchasing and debt paying power to the dollar paid to any government creditor.

"Our industrial supremacy, our productive capacity, our business and commercial prosperity, our labor and its rewards, our national credit and currency, our proud financial honor, and our splendid free citizenship, the birth right of every American, are all involved in the impending campaign, and thus every home in the land is directly and intimately connected with their proper settlement.

"Our domestric trade must be won back and our idle working people employed in gainful occupations at American wages. Our home market must be restored to its proud rank of first in the world, and our foreign trade, so precipitately cut off by the adverse national legislation, reopened on fair and equitable terms for our surplus agricultural and manufacturing products.

"Public confidence must be resumed and the skill, energy and the capital of our country find ample employment at home. The government of the United States must raise money enough to meet both its current expenses and increasing needs. Its revenues should be so raised as to protect the material interests of our people, with the lightest possible drain upon their resources and maintaining that high standard of civilization which has distinguished our country for more than a century of its existence.

"The national credit, which has thus far fortunately resisted every assault upon it, must and will be upheld and strengthened. If sufficient revenues are provided for the support of the government there will be no necessity for borrowing money and increasing the public debt."

Three and one-half years of legislation and administration have been concluded since these words have been spoken. Have those to whom was confided the direction of the government kept their pledges? The record is made up. The people are not unfamiliar with what has been accomplished. The gold standard has been reaffirmed and strengthened. The endless chain has been broken and the drain upon our gold reserve no longer frets us. The credit of the country has been advanced to the highest place among all nations. We are refunding of our bonded debt bearing 5, 4 and 5 per cent interest at 2 per cent, a lower rate than that of any other country and already more than three hundred millions have been so funded with a gain to the government of many millions of dollars. Instead of 16 to 1 for which our opponents contended four years ago, legislation has been enacted which, while utilizing all forms of our money, secures one fixed value for every dollar and that the best known to the civilized world.

A tariff which protects American labor and industry and provides ample revenues has been written in public law. We have more money and fewer mortgages. The world's markets have been opened to American products, which go now where they have never gone before. We have passed from a bond-issuing to a bond-paying nation, from a nation of borrowers to a nation of lenders; from a deficiency in revenue to a surplus; from fear to confidence, from enforced idleness to profitable employment. The public faith has been upheld; public order has been maintained. We have prosperity at home and prestige abroad.

Unfortunately the threat of 1896 has just been renewed by the allied parties without abatement or modification. The gold bill has been denounced and its repeal demanded. The menace of 16 to 1, therefore hangs over us with all its dire consequences to credit and confidence, to business and industry. The enemies of sound currency are rallying their scattered forces. The people must once more unite and overcome the advocates of repudiation and must not relax their energy until the battle for public honor and honest money shall gain triumph.

A congress which will sustain, and, if need be, strengthen the present law, can prevent a financial catastrophe which every lover of the republic is interested to avert.

Not satisfied with assaulting the currency and credit of the government, our political adversaries condemn the tariff law enacted at the extra session of congress in 1897, known as the Dingley act, passed in obedience to the will of the people expressed at the election in the preceding November, a law which at once stimulated our industries, opened the idle factories and mines and gave to the laborer and to the farmer fair returns for their toil and investment. Shall we go back to a tariff which brings deficiency in our revenues and destruction to our industrial enterprises?

Faithful to its pledges in these internal affairs, how has the government discharged its international duties?

Our platform of 1896 declared "the Hawaiian islands should be controlled by the United States and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them." This purpose has been fully accomplished by annexation, and delegates from those beautiful islands participated in the convention for which you speak to-day. In the great conference of nations at The Hague we reaffirmed before the world the Monroe doctrine and our adherence to it and our determination not to participate in the complications of Europe.

We have happily ended the European alliance in Samoa, securing to ourselves one of the most valuable harbors in the Pacific Ocean, while the open door in China gives to us fair and equal competition in the vast trade of the Orient. Some things have happened which were not promised, nor even forseen, and our purposes in relation to them must not be left in doubt.

A JUST WAR HAS BEEN WAGED FOR HUMANITY AND WITH IT HAVE COME NEW PROBLEMS AND RESPONSIBILITIES. SPAIN HAS BEEN EJECTED FROM THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE AND OUR FLAG FLOATS OVER HER FORMER TERRITORY. CUBA HAS BEEN LIBERATED AND OUR GUARANTEES TO HER WILL SACREDLY BE EXECUTED. A BENEFICENT GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN PROVIDED FOR PORTO RICO. THE PHILIPPINES ARE OURS AND AMERICAN AUTHORITY MUST BE SUPREME THROUGHOUT THE ARCHIPELAGO. THERE WILL BE AMNESTY BROAD AND LIBERAL, BUT NO ABATEMENT OF OUR RIGHTS. NO ABANDONMENT OF OUR DUTY. THERE MUST BE NO SCUTTLE POLICY. WE WILL FULFILL IN THE PHILIPPINES THE OBLIGATIONS IMPOSED BY THE CAPITULATIONS OF OUR ARMS AND BY THE TREATY OF PEACE; BY INTERNATIONAL LAW, BY THE NATION'S SENSE OF HONOR, AND, MORE THAN ALL, BY THE RIGHTS, INTERESTS AND CONDITIONS OF THE PHILIPPINE PEOPLE THEMSELVES. NO OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE BLOCKS THE WAY TO PEACE AND A STABLE GOVERNMENT.

The obstructionists are here, not elsewhere. They may postpone, but they can not defeat the realization of the high purpose of this nation to restore order to the islands and to establish a just and generous government, in which the inhabitants shall have the largest participation for which they are capable. The organized forces which have been misled into rebellion have been dispersed by our faithful soldiers and sailors and the people of the islands delivered from anarchy, pillage and oppression, recognize American sovereignty as the symbol, and pledge of peace, justice, law, religious freedom, education, the security of life and property and the welfare and prosperity of their several communities.

We reassert the early principle of the Republican party, sustained by unbroken judicial precedents, that the representatives of the people in congress assembled have full legislative power over territory belonging to the United States, subject to the fundamental safeguards of liberty, justice and personal rights, and are vested with ample authority to act "for the highest interests of our nation and the people entrusted to its care."

This doctrine, first proclaimed in the cause of freedom, will never be used as a weapon for oppression. I am glad to be assured by you that what we have done in the far east has the approval of the country.

The sudden and terrible crisis in China calls for the gravest consideration, and you will not expect from me now any further expression than to say that my best efforts shall be given to the immediate purpose of protecting the lives of our citizens who are in peril, with the ultimate object of the peace and welfare of China, the safeguarding of all our treaty rights and the maintenance of those principles of impartial intercourse to which the civilized world is pledged.

"I can not conclude without congratulating my countrymen upon the strong national sentiment which finds expression in every part of our common country, and the increased respect with which the American name is greeted throughout the world. We have been moving in untried paths, but our steps have been guided by honor and duty. There will be no turning aside, no wavering, no retreat. No blow has been struck except for liberty and humanity, and none will be. We will perform without fear every national and international obligation.

"The Republican party was dedicated to freedom forty-four years ago. It has been the party of liberty and emancipation from that hour; not of profession, but of performance. It broke the shackles of 4,000,000 slaves, and made them free, and to the party of Lincoln has come another supreme opportunity which it has bravely met, in the liberation of 10,000,000 of the human family from the yoke of imperialism. In its solution of great problems, in its performance of high duties, it has had the support of members of all parties in the past and confidently invokes their cooperation in the future.

"Permit me to express, Mr. Chairman, my most sincere appreciation of the complimentary terms in which you convey the official notice of my nomination and my thanks to the members of the committee and the great constituency which they represent, for this additional evidence of their favor and support."

HEAVY RAINFALL.

Yankton, S. D., July 16.—Yesterday 7.28 inches of rainfall fell here. In the last 50 hours nearly ten inches fell and the city is flooded. There is much damage to walks, fences, cellars, etc. Three bridges are gone on Rhine creek in the city limits. Hail has destroyed a large area of grain in the vicinity of Yankton.

DROUTH BROKEN.

Tucson, Ariz., July 16.—Mining and cattle interests, which have suffered untold loss from lack of water, were relieved by a heavy rain. The drouth had almost destroyed vegetation in the southern part of the territory.

CAN SLEEP NOW

Since Leaving off Coffee.

"Up to five years ago, I had used coffee all my life, but was finally forced to give it up on account of the way it acted on me. Right after drinking it, I would be taken with a dizzy headache and sour stomach, and have to make a cup of strong tea before I could go about my work.

"Two years ago I started on Postum Food Coffee, and since finding how to make it properly, I would not exchange it for the best coffee I ever saw. My old troubles have disappeared entirely, I have gained considerable flesh and what is still better, sleep perfectly at night, which was not the case while using coffee.

"When I first used Postum, my husband complained of its being tasteless so I tried to use more of it but as that did not help matters, I tried more boiling, which proved to be the right thing, and now it is delicious.—

The Household

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

An All-Round Development.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

I have watched with a good deal of interest the work of the Complete Education League, from the time of the opening of the First Playground to the present effort which it is making to have the Board of Education take up the matter and aid it in carrying out its purposes. It has seemed to me the good results of what has been done ought to leave no question as to the wisdom of this step upon the part of that body. In fact the saving process by means of an all-round education of the poorest, as well as of the more comfortable, classes, an education which will extend through the hours outside of the school room equally with those passed within, belongs to the duty of those having the educational interests of the community in charge.

What is a complete education? Certainly it has never yet been reached through our present system of schools. More and more, however, are the defects seen and efforts made to find a remedy. The manual training school is one of the most important factors in the ideal complete education, for the boy and girl are taught therein to apply force to matter so as to give outward expression to a thought. The expression may be very imperfect at first, but as he tries again and yet again to approach an ideal, his mental faculties are stimulated and he begins to realize his relations to the common things which constantly meet his eyes. He ceases to be what Emerson called "a mere student of words," but learns to effect results by the use of power according to law.

When he leaves school it will be with the habit of comparing what he accomplishes with the ideal he works toward, and his mental capacity for any undertaking in life will be greatly increased. As some writer has said—"he that has felt the exultation as each step in his construction of the steam engine was completed, and the engine justified its creation and proved the correctness of his reasoning by actually running, in the new-born confidence of his powers of achievement is not likely to shrink from an undertaking through imagined incompetency."

And then another thing is true. While the hand is learning to fashion according to law, more and more does the student become conscious of the harmonious adaptation of means to an end everywhere visible in nature, and by and by he grows curious to investigate what he sees around him in order to discover its meaning. Something of this thought Robert Browning puts in these words:

"As I looked at this, and learned and drew,
Drew and learned, and looked again,
While fast the happy minutes flew,
Its beauty mounted to my brain."

When the youthful student has come to see that there is an ideal toward which all things, each in its own way, are striving to reach, life will seem to him better worth the living, for its possibilities will be infinitely increased.

While so great an advance has been made in this direction, there still remains much to be done before the process of child-training is complete. The youth must be taught "to think clear and straight," as one writer puts it, even in his hours of recreation. This is possible and practical. There is such a thing as a scientific mental and moral training to be given upon the playground and through indoor forms of entertainment and that is what has been lacking.

I do not know of anything more thrilling than the story of the planting of parks and playgrounds in some of the slum districts of New York city, in localities which were so bad that it was a constant fight by the police to hold vicious tendencies of even the children within bounds. The little green breathing space upon which the blue sky smiled down into the happy upturned faces completely changed the neighborhood. The "storm centers," as they were named by the police, ceased to threaten. "The playground," writes Jacob Riis, "is here to wrestle for the boy and it will win." And it is wrestling for the girl, too, with equal power wherever it is established.

There is one important thing which is necessary for the complete education that American people, men and women, lack, because of defective early training, and that is the power of concentration. We hardly know what it means as applied to every day life. The creative force of thought is thus largely lost, being constantly broken and scattered. Not until children are taught the value of doing whatever is theirs' to do, either in work or play, as if that was the one and only thing for them to accomplish, will there be a change in this respect. We are superficial in work and study. Children skim their lessons for the most part, and this is not strange, because they believe that committing to memory for recitation is the end and aim of their school work. If they go beyond this idea it is then the accumulation of knowledge and not the growth of character that is the object. They do not perceive, because they are not so taught, that Pestalozzi's definition is the true one. "Education," he said, "is the generation of power." It ought to be the all-around development of the physical, mental and spiritual self, into the highest possibilities, and this is what he means.

The new education, if so it may be called, which trains children into habits of observation and investigation, will also, of necessity, bring the power of concentration. To study the relations of things to life with success requires this, and continued day by day, it will become a part of the nature.

Educational systems are indeed changing rapidly. These changes have grown largely out of the study of the child from a scientific standpoint. That the need of this is coming to be a strong conviction is evident from a resolution of the National Congress of Mothers, which read this way:

"Whereas, A complete knowledge of the child is a subject vital to all men and women; and

"Whereas, Such a knowledge comprises a distinct science;

"Resolved, That the National Congress of Mothers supports and encourages efforts to establish chairs of paidology, or the science of the child, in universities and normal schools."

What would have been thought of that fifty years ago? The world moves!

IF I CAN LIVE.

If I can live
To make some pale face brighter and to give
A second lustre to some tear-dimmed eye,
Or e'en impart
One throb of comfort to an aching heart,
Or cheer some wayworn soul in passing by;

If I can lend
A strong hand to the fallen, or defend
The right against a single envious strain,
My life, though bare,
Perhaps, of much that seemeth dear and fair
To us of earth, will not have been in vain.
The purest joy,
Most near to heaven, far from earth's alloy,
Is bidding cloud give way to sun and shine;
And 'twill be well
If on that day of days the angels tell
Of me, she did her best for one of Thine.

—Helen Hunt Jackson.

The Cozy Corner.

The following letter from Sarah B. Gurteen, speaks for itself:

As the season for summer visiting has come, I would like to make a few suggestions which, I trust, will be of benefit to both guest and hostess. I am sure that I never "grudged hospitality" to any one, but there have been times in my housekeeping experience when my regret at the arrival of guests was only equalled by my pleasure at their going.

Among what may be called troublesome company I count as foremost those who say they will come "some time" between two dates, usually weeks apart. You are thus obliged to be prepared for an extra number in your house, and at your table, during the whole of the period, or take the risk of being found unprepared when the guests arrive. This means an additional expense, which, to many of us, is burdensome.

Next on my list are those, who, when they arrived, have no idea of how long they will remain. "A day or two," they will say, and you will put aside all possible work in order that you may give every moment to their entertainment. Instead of "a day or two," they stay on and on, preventing you from making other engagements and temporarily demoralizing all of your plans.

Another unpleasant visitor is she who insists upon helping you. Of course she does not know where anything is to be found that may be needed, and follows you about asking how she shall do this, or that, until you would be thankful if the earth would open and swallow her while you are occupied with your work. This woman feels it is her duty to be always with you, so you can never have a word in private with your family during the time she remains.

Then there is her opposite, the one who will not as much as take care of her own room, often leaving it in such a condition that you are ashamed to have the door open. She treats your home as if it were a hotel where she could have unlimited service, with the difference that there is a bill to be paid. It is simply a matter of convenience.

There are other varieties of company that I will not mention, as you doubtless know them all, but will give you my creed in regard to summer visitors, which has been deducted from my own experience. It is this:

I believe that one should appoint a time for going to the house of a friend, and state explicitly when she will leave it, and then religiously keep both appointments.

I believe that one should, as a usual thing, wait for an invitation before going for an extended visit. Your friends may be glad to see you, and yet one time may be much more convenient for them than another.

When there is no servant, or but one, kept, I think a lady will take care of her own room, in such a manner that her hostess need never be ashamed of its appearance. If she wishes to help in other ways, let her signify her willingness, and then await the pleasure of the mistress in the matter. She should expect to entertain herself in her room or elsewhere, for a portion of each day in order that her hostess may have time to attend to her household duties, and also have a few minutes of privacy with her family, if she so desires.

I believe that visitors with children should impress the latter with the knowledge that they are the guests, and not the owners of the premises, and while they may enjoy themselves as much as possible, they are by no means to injure or destroy property of any kind.

Finally, I believe that to insure the best results, both hostess and guests and guests should practice in word and deed the Golden Rule.

"Guernsey" thus gives his views on the temperance question:

A reader of The Blade from boyhood, makes his obeisance to the members of the Cozy Corner, and asks admittance therein.

Anent the present discussion of the temperance question, I agree with those who believe education the best and only means by which the liquor traffic can be destroyed, but it must be remembered that a man's education begins previous to his birth, and that between pre-natal and hereditary influences, the former are the most potent in shaping individual characters, otherwise all members of a family would be alike in consequence of hereditary laws.

In the same family I have known one child to be exceptionally bright and intelligent, while another was an idiot; where some were ill and fretful and others well and happy; some vicious and depraved, while their own brothers and sisters were upright, God-fearing children. How shall we account for such differences? Shall we attribute a child who is born weak in mind or body to things providential? I think not.

As the unborn infant is physically nourished by the blood of the mother, so it also receives from her mental and moral impulses. Improper clothing and food; wicked or impure thoughts and actions, or a low state of health affecting the mother will produce a corresponding effect upon the child.

During the last two months before the birth of the child, when the mind is rapidly forming, it will especially take on the mental, moral and physical state of the mother. Hence it is evident that here lies her grand opportunity and power to initiate and carry out the principle which will destroy not only an appetite for strong drink, but other and equally great evils as well.

All true reform must begin in the home. Morals can not be legislated into people and in the light of past experiences it seems to me the time has come for us to cease listening to temperance cranks, be they men or women, and begin in earnest to work by the light of nature's laws.

In answer to the request for making sugar molasses, May Trost sends this, which she says has never failed: To 4 pounds of sugar add 1 pint of water and a scant teaspoonful of powdered alum. A teaspoonful of rose-water added will make it an excellent substitute for honey.

The same correspondent asks if there is any way to remove ink stains from cloth after it has been washed?

"Society Girl" asks what is the proper costume to wear to a luncheon and how about wearing gloves at such a function, when to remove them, etc.

If it is merely an informal affair for three or four women, wear a tailor-made suit and hat to correspond, but if the invitations are sent some days in advance, it means that it will be a formal affair, and you are to don your very prettiest reception gown, your best headgear, and a pair of light colored gloves. Leave your wraps in the dressing room, but wear your gloves and veil until you are seated at the table, then remove them and keep them in your lap. At the end of the luncheon resume your gloves, and if you choose, your veil. One is expected to remain only long enough to have coffee served after such a luncheon.

To remove wine stains from table linen, cover the spots as soon as possible with table salt, and in a few minutes wash in cold water.

To remove paint from clothing saturate the spots with equal parts of ammonia and spirits of turpentine two or three times, then wash in soapsuds.

FADS AND FANCIES

One of the daintiest novelties in summer underwear is the skirt-chemise which can be made of any material desired. The one from which this description was taken, was a part of the wedding outfit of a girl with plenty of money though just as dainty a garment could be made from linen and lace.

It consists of a bodice of all-over embroidery, cut low, and without sleeves, being fastened over the shoulders with ribbons. The skirt was accordian plaited China silk joined to the waist with a band of insertion and of a color to correspond with the shoulder ribbons.

For mourning, very pretty blouse waists are made of black net trimmed with black baby ribbon or chenille, run through the meshes of the material. A long sash of the net with a chenille fringe is worn with these.

High, corslet-girdles are worn with lawn and dimity dresses as well as with shirt waists. Made of silk, or of rows of lace and embroidery insertion, sewed upon a foundation of heavy, milliner's net, these are a lovely addition to the flowered muslin dresses. Another arrangement is the waist-tie, made from silk about four inches in width, and hemmed all around on the machine, having the ends pointed. These are simply passed around the waist and tied in a bow with medium long ends.

Th newest fancy for diamond rings is to have none of the setting show. Sometimes several small stones are placed on each side of the central one in such a manner that they have the appearance of resting on the hand with no visible setting.

A WOMAN'S PROBLEM.

When breakfast things are cleared away
The same old problem's rising,
For she again sits down to think
Of something appetizing,
The dinner she must soon prepare,
For give the cook directions,
And great is the relief she feels
When she has made selections.

When dinner things are cleared away
The problem that is supper
Is just the same with one word changed—
"What can I get for supper?"
She wants to give them something new,
And long is meditation,
Till choice is made, and then begins
The work of preparation.

When supper things are cleared away
Again her mind is worried,
For then she thinks of breakfast time,
When meals are often hurried.
She ponders o'er it long until
The question is decided,
Then hustles 'round till she makes sure
That everything's provided.

Three times each day, week in, week out,
This problem she is meeting,
And often she is sore perplexed
In making plans for eating.
For one likes this, and one likes that,
And what is appetizing
To some is by the others spurned
As food that they're despising.

That "woman's work is never done"
Has often been disputed.
But that she's worried is a fact,
And cannot be refuted.
The worry over what to eat
Is greatest of these questions,
And glad she'd be if some one else
Would make the meal suggestions.

—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

THE BLADE COOK.

Some Ways of Using Tomatoes.

Kate asks for a recipe for cooking beans with tomatoes, like those we buy. Here is a recipe from the Boston Cooking School Magazine which is a warrant for its goodness:

Baked Beans With Tomato Sauce.

Let one pint of beans soak over night in cold water; drain and set to cook in plenty of cold water, when it boils, drain again and then cook till tender, adding two teaspoonfuls of baking soda just before removing from the fire. Put a part of the beans in a bean-pot with some fat salt pork scored for slicing and pour above this the rest of the beans. Mix one and one half teaspoonfuls of salt, one teaspoonful of mustard and two tablespoonfuls of molasses, add to the pulp from one can of tomatoes pressed through a sieve, heat with half of an onion and half of a pepper from which the seeds have been removed. Pour over the beans and cook, closely covered, for five or six hours.

From the same magazine, which is a mine of useful information to the housekeeper, there is an ably written article giving other methods of cooking the useful and nourishing bean. The use of the dark-colored bean is urged as having a better flavor, most nourishment and as blending best with what one may add to it. This is the way given for producing the very best results from baked beans: Soak and boil one pint of beans as in the recipe given above. In the bean-pot place one tablespoonful of salt, one of sugar, one little bird pepper cut in bits and a pinch of mustard. A chopped apple, or if none can be had, the juice of an orange is also put into the bean-pot. To the cooked and unseasoned beans add half a pound of butter and stir till it is melted, put the beans into the pot, cover closely and cook for eight or twelve hours in a slow oven. "Peas," says this writer, "should be parboiled and cooked with a chopped apple, or a tomato if you would have them at their best."

Tomatoes With Savory Custard.

Mix together one pint of canned tomatoes, one-fourth cupful of bread crumbs, one tablespoonful of fancy chopped onion, one teaspoonful of sugar, salt and pepper to taste; pour into a buttered pudding dish. Beat four eggs, add half a teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of sugar and a cup and a half full of milk; stir over the fire till slightly thickened, pour over the tomato mixture and bake until the custard is set, which will be in about 45 minutes.

MRS. BROWNING'S LOVE OF PETS.

Of Miss Browning, who still lives, I will not speak, but what she told me of the poet's mother may, I think, be repeated without indiscretion. She had the extraordinary power over animals of which we hear sometimes, but of which I have never known a case so perfect as hers. She would lure the butterflies in the garden to her, and the domestic animals obeyed her as if they reasoned.

Somebody had given Robert a pure-blooded bulldog of a rare breed, which tolerated no interference from any person except him or his mother, nor did he permit any familiarity with her on the part of any stranger, so that when a neighbor came in he was not permitted to shake hands with her, for the dog at once showed his teeth. Even her husband was not allowed to take the slightest liberty with her in the dog's presence, and when Robert was more familiar with her than the dog thought proper, he showed his teeth to him. They one day put him to a severe test. Robert putting his arm around his mother's neck as they sat side by side at the table. The dog went behind them, and, placing his forefeet up on the chair, lifted Robert's arm off her shoulder with his nose, giving an intimation that he would not permit any caress of that kind even from him.

They had a favorite cat to which the dog had the usual antipathy of dogs, and one day he chased her under a cupboard and kept here there besieged, unable to reach her, and she unable to escape, till Mrs. Browning intervened and gave the dog a lecture, in which she told him of her attachment for the cat, and charged him never to molest her more. If the creature had understood speech he could not have obeyed better, for from that time he was never known to molest the cat, while she, taking her revenge for past tyranny, bore herself most insolently with him, and when she scratched him over the head, he only whimpered and turned away as if to avoid temptation. An injury to one of his feet made an operation necessary, and the family surgeon was called into perform it, but found the dog so savage that he could not touch the foot or approach him. Mrs. Browning came and talked to him in her way, and the dog submitted at once without a whimper to the painful operation.

W. J. Stillman in the June Atlantic.

THE POET AND THE BABY.

How's a man to write a sonnet, can you tell—
How's he going to weave the dim poetic spell—
With a-toddling on the floor
Is the muse he must adore,
And this muse he loves, not wisely, but too well.

Now to write a sonnet, everyone allows,
One must always be as quiet as a mouse,
But to write one seems to me
Quite superfluous to be,
When you've got a little sonnet in the house.

Just a dainty little poem, true and fine,
That is full of love and life in every line,
Earnest, delicate and sweet,
Altogether so complete
That I wonder what's the use of writing mine.

—Paul Laurence Dunbar.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

ILLI NOIS.
For July.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an English painter, born near Hexham, Northumberland, July 19th, 1785, who went to London in 1806, and after some years spent in obscure struggles made his first appearance as an exhibitor at the Royal Academy in 1812. His picture was called "Sadak in Search of the Waters of Oblivion," and attracted much notice. It was followed in two years by "The Expulsion From Paradise," "Clytie" and "Joshua Commanding the Sun to Stand Still." The last of these works was a great success in point of popularity, but was also the cause of a quarrel between the painter and the Academy, in consequence of which he never obtained any distinction from the society. He painted numerous pictures of the same style, up to the time of his death which occurred at Douglas, Isle of Man, February 9, 1854.

BELLE BURRITT.

2.—PRINTERS' PI.

"Tiwhout hitaf, ti si sopmsible ot seeapl Gdo."

METTA.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A circular farm of 160 acres is divided by radii into three equal parts. On each of these radii grows a tree, respectively 2.075 45.135 and 81.2727 rods from the circumference of the farm. How many rods apart are the trees?

A. FAUL.

4.—DIAGONAL ACROSTIC.

X Q C O X
O X O X O
O O X O O
O X O X O
X O O O X

1.—Harmony.
2.—A preparation of vegetables.
3.—Original.
4.—A sinngard.
5.—A weight.
Diagonals read down from left to right a state; from right to left, a city.

E. NIGMA.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell us something about the "O Grab Me" act?

W. F. E.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"As a rule, he fights well who has wrongs to redress, but vastly better fights he who, with wrongs as a spur, has also steadily before him, a glorious result in prospect; a result in which he can discern balm for wounds; compensation for valor; remembrance and gratitude in the event of death."

PLAYNE BLAYNE.

Answers to Puzzles of July 4.

1.—Ian-Dee-pen-dence (dense) Day.
2.—Words forming dog: cheerful, optimism, nability, sensible, teachers, industry, T, U, T, I, O, N, (staff, constitution.)
3.—Patriotism.
4.—Words forming double acrostic: yaguly, U. S. R. (United States Regulars), Nero, get, acre, Mac, each, run, India), Cic. (Cicero), Acts, Primals, Young America; finals, Pyrotechnics.
5.—Benjamin Franklin, then in his 71st year, was the oldest signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Edward Rutledge of South Carolina, was the youngest, being only 27 years old.
6.—Whittier wrote:
"O, make thou us, through centuries long,
In peace secure, in justice strong;
Around our gift of freedom, draw
The safe-guard of thy righteous law;
And, cast in some diviner mold,
Let the new cycle shame the old."

Chat.

The Banner Puzzler for July, whose name should have been announced last week, but was kept out "because of no reason in particular" is Illi Nois.

Second place was taken by W. F. E., E. Nigma was a good third, and Pauline and Playne Blayne had a "tie" for fourth.

Owing to the extreme heat or for other reasons best known to themselves, all the 'Cademites played hookey this week, and only one pupil, and he a new-comer, recited.

John Hamilton, your answer was correct within a small decimal, and your name is down in the 'Cademy "register." Please answer it as frequently as you can conveniently.

FRENCH LIBRARY.

For years M. Leopold de Lisle, the chief librarian of the French National library, has been asking for more room. The twenty miles of shelving in the library building are not sufficient. Every inch of the shelving is filled, and in many cases the books are three feet deep. The annual accumulation of new material is figured up to be some 40,000 books alone. Then there is a vast amount of pamphlets. At present the overplus is stacked on the floor. The accumulation has been so large that the total count has become well-nigh impossible.

In 1885, when an effort was made to give some idea of numbers, the figures showed that there were over 1,500,000 volumes in the library. It is believed that to-day there are more than 2,000,000. The French newspapers are swamping the library, coming in at the rate of 11,000 every month, not counting the periodicals. Strange to say, the Chambers have been parsimonious and money grants have been very small. However, an appropriation has been made for a new building, and when that is finished, M. de Lisle hopes there may be a beginning of the classification of the printed volumes.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

August Poem Study.

"Yet faithfulness in the humblest part
Is better at last than proud success,
And patience and love in a chastened heart
Are pearls more precious than happiness."

Several papers on the July study have been received too late to be used entirely, and extracts only from each will be given. If you would remember that "Procrastination is the thief of time" and attend to this work earlier in each month we should have the benefit of all of your ideas.

The first letter this week is from "Buckeye School-ma'am." She says:

Surely we would rather be an imperfect diamond than a perfect but worthless pebble. If we so conduct ourselves that the light of heaven reflecting from our souls, brings out the rainbow hues of a pure and beautiful life, our friends will not look for the flaws in our dispositions. We ourselves should seek for beauty instead of defects in those with whom we are associated.

The question of personal responsibility is a very serious one for every one to consider, especially we who are teachers, with the care of so many children given to us. I second the motion made by "Ellie Grace."

"Illi Nois, until I read The Blade of June 21, I thought you were a man. I beg your pardon for having made such a mistake.

"Silky" gives two illustrations of what the poem means to her. The first is a young girl who is "bright, talented and well-educated and seemingly a pure diamond," but the "flaw" in her character is, that at home she neglects her most important duties of assisting her mother, brothers and sisters. The opposite character is shown in a girl who, with very few advantages for shining in society, makes her home a happy place for her family, being in fact a flawless diamond when to all outer appearance she is nothing but a common pebble.

"Silky" fails to make the point she evidently desires to, and leaves us in doubt as to which she prefers of the two characters.

S. E. W. H. views the subject in another light:

The pebble, though perfect, is still a pebble; and the diamond, even with a flaw, has a value beyond the most perfect pebble in the world. A man of great force of character who makes himself a strong factor in the public welfare can not be perfect, and every "flaw" in his work is noticed and caught up to be commented upon by those who are his inferiors in many ways, but this does not detract from his worth. Gen. Grant, when asked why the faults of great men were more noticeable than those of less distinguished persons, replied to the effect that they were like spots or shadows on the white snow, more noticeable from the surrounding purity.

While we should strive to avoid by our actions the criticism of others, we should not sacrifice our own self-respect to do so. By being true to ourselves, preserving our own dignity and self respect, we may inspire others to do likewise, while mere conformity is often another name for cowardice.

With a cordial invitation for the M. G. R.'s to spend the Fourth of July with her, Western Star thus tells us of the pleasure she has prepared:

After exchanging greetings and becoming a little acquainted with each other we will take an early morning train for the Great Salt lake, where cars running at short intervals through the days from June till October carry crowds of people who go to bathe in the salt water of this great inland sea. Miss Prudence need feel no harm for the safety of the most venturesome of her flock of M. G. R.'s, as the water of the lake is so dense that it is quite impossible for a body to sink below the surface.

An immense pavilion built in the form of a crescent, with bath rooms at each extremity and which is reached by a long trestle work, is on the beach and affords a delightful resting place. It is so graceful in its architecture that it is a thing of beauty in the day time and when lighted by the many colored electric lights at night is even more beautiful.

In this vicinity are many interesting places for us to visit, among them the islands, the "big rock" which has an historical reputation, and we can see the natural gas well which from the center of the lake sends a flame into the air for 50 feet. From the dome of the pavilion a most magnificent view may be had of the surrounding country.

After dinner we will take the cars for Salt Lake City, 18 miles to the east, and visit the great Mormon tabernacle. This edifice will comfortably seat 9,000 people and its acoustic properties are so perfect that the drop of a pin may be heard from one end to the other of the immense building. The great organ, so sweet and yet so powerful as to make it as famous as the building itself, is a fitting accompaniment to the immense choir that sings to its music on the church days.

Situated in the same yard is the assembly hall, and the temple, with which there are few buildings in the country that can compare for beauty and symmetry of outline. The inner courts of this temple are considered sacred, and none but the "faithful" are permitted to enter. It is here that marriages, baptisms and the mystic rites of the church are celebrated.

Opposite the temple is the "tithing yard," a distinctly Mormon institution. Within the square is the house of Brigham Young and the offices of the church. The "Lion House" and the "Bee Hive" are also here, each indicating by symbolical figures strength and industry. Opposite these is the "Amelia Palace," the home of the favorite wife of the reigning elder. These are all deserted now, as the families of the prophet are scattered far and wide.

Spanning State street, at what is called the Eagle gate, is an arch, surmounted by an eagle with wings spread as if for flight down the broad avenue that extends for 22 miles in a line as straight as an arrow's course. Near this gate is the tomb of Brigham Young, and the graves of several of his wives.

Three miles from the city is Fort Douglas, just at the mouth of Emigration canyon, through which the weary caravan first emerged upon the plains in 1847 and caught sight of the place that was to be their future home.

There are many other things of interest I would like to show you, but one day is not long enough for that, and as the railroad cars, like time, wait for no man, we will hasten home, where awaiting the coming we shall find a hot supper.

After discussing this we will rest and indulge in games and music till the midnight rises (which will be about midnight), you can see your way home. Then we will say good night, with a hearty invitation on my part for you to come again.

Miss Prudence, in behalf of all the M. G. R.'s, returns thanks to Western Star for her very pleasant letter, giving us as it does, such an interesting account of a place that few of us have had the opportunity of visiting. We shall be very glad to accept many other similar invitations from her, and from others who can give us such a treat.

The Youngfolks

THE LITTLE FACE AGAINST THE PANE.

What though life is full of trouble,
In its strife for daily bread
And we ofttimes say in sadness
The only happy are the dead;
Yet I find in life a pleasure
Naught can ever render vain,
When I see each night and morning
A little face against the pane!

When I say "Goodbye" at morning,
When I cry "Hello" at night,
First and last upon my vision
Lingers long the lovely sight;
Baby hands, so sweet and dimpled
Throwing kisses, that remain
In my heart, beside the pictured
Little face against the pane!

Oft I hear her calling "Papa"
Half way down the block, may be,
While her roving accents linger
In my ear to comfort me,
All the day of toil and trouble,
Helping heart, the hope sustain,
Simply with the joy of loving
The little face against the pane!

Ah, no cup of earth can equal
For its purity and bliss
The nectared wine that thrills my being
In my baby's tender kiss;
Which, like dew upon the roses,
All day on my lips has lain,
And at night I know there's waiting
A little face against the pane!

—Birch Arnold in Detroit Journal.

THE REVOLT OF MARY

BY SOPHIE SWETT.

Mary Emma sat upon the porch with billows of pink muslin flowing about her and pink ribbons fluttering in the morning breeze. A bobolink bubbled summer rapture from the wheat field, but instead of the bobolink's song Mary Emma heard Hiram's voice from the hay field.

"Git up there, Jerry! Are you trying to trample down thim onions?"

When one's own brother was as ungrammatical as that could one be expected to find a charm even in summer mornings and bobolinks? And this morning Hiram had again eaten with his knife! She had been at home for two months, and she had zealously tried to correct Hiram's ungrammatical speech and unpolished manners. And he would still sometimes come to the table in his shirt-sleeves and eat with his knife.

Mary Emma hated fiction and she was accustomed to an atmosphere too refined for nagging or tears. So she was resolving to abandon the attempt to civilize Hiram, but it was in bitterness of spirit.

She had been away at school for three years, and her vacations had been spent with her aunt in Boston or at a fashionable watering place. It was hard, at the best, to come back to the farm; the ways of living seemed so plain and rough. It was a beautiful place; Mary Emma's eyes lingered almost lovingly upon it; the sunny orchard slope with Trouble Down Brook racing over it; the great elms that drooped over the long, low, white house; the great groves of pines that stood "like Druids of Old." But Orinda Wing, the "hired girl," called her Mary Emma and wanted to borrow her hat to wear to evening meeting! And Hiram had only laughed, as if it were very funny, when she told him of it. Were not these things enough to cast a shadow upon the most beautiful landscape?

Hiram was seventeen years older than Mary Emma, and he had always lived upon the farm.

Several children who came between Hiram and her had died in infancy, and it was thought a wonder that the last, a girl, tiny and frail, had lived.

She had been made an idol, and Hiram, the great, rough boy, brought his meed of adoration with the others. How great it was in Hiram's case, perhaps no one knew. Certainly, Mary Emma did not.

When the mother died, a few months after her husband, she charged Hiram that Mary Emma should be sent away to school and have all possible advantages. She was almost sixteen. It was time that she should have all good things in the way of education and polish that Damascus could not give her.

Mary Emma's mother had felt a greater ambition since her sister Amelia had "married well" and made her way into fashionable society, and her aspirations were all for Mary Emma.

It seemed the most natural thing in the world to Mary Emma that all these good things should be hers, and that Hiram should stay at home and work upon the farm. It was annoying to have a brother who was only a farmer, but one could scarcely expect anything more ambitious of Hiram.

She thought that she remembered Hiram. He had not the pen of a ready writer, and had written to her but seldom, but his letters were never ungrammatical and badly written, although somewhat awkward and constrained in expression. It was a shock to find that either he or she had changed so much that he seemed to her scarcely different from Obed, the "hired man."

Aunt Amelia had thought it was really her duty to go home, at least for a while, and Mary Emma had herself felt that there was loneliness to be read between the lines of Hiram's letters. But she doubted now whether she should ever had the courage to come if she had realized what a shock it would be to her sensibilities.

She recalled twenty times in a day Aunt Amelia's last, relenting words: "If you can't stand it, dear child, come to us at Peterboro."

Hiram was whistling now, down in the hay field, one of the airs which he had tried to play accompaniments on the piano, to please him, although her own taste was altogether for classical music. It was not so fine a piano as she had asked him to buy for her, that was an additional grievance. The property was all in his hands and she knew nothing about it, and she feared that he was very niggardly. Her allowance was more and more meager although the property, she had always supposed, was large. It was almost as if he grudged her the clothes that belonged to her. She had heard that bachelors often become penurious. She meant to ask to have the property divided.

Filing open the west gate and let me go free;
For its up with the bonnets of Bonnie Dundee.

Hiram whistled delightfully. He was a real musician in his untaught way.

"Let me gae free!" That was what Mary Emma heard in the clear whistle, and her heart gave a bound. What was it that she had read in one of Philip Gilbert Hamerton's books—that the member of a family often descended, naturally, in the social scale, while another had aspirations, and from this a miserable incompatibility was apt to rise. That was it—"a miserable incompatibility." And she might have endured it her life long.

That there was any other than the social scale, any loftier standard than that of manners and speech, did not at that moment even occur to Mary Emma.

Let me gae free! She had had pretty nearly her own way always, why should she have it now?

Explanations would be painful and useless. Hiram had said meekly, when she had upbraided him, that he "expected he had ketched kind of old-fashioned ways of speaking and acting from her so much with grandpa when he was a boy," and he "guessed he wasn't so quick to learn as some." Fancy having an own brother who said "does" and "doesn't," and couldn't remember not to eat with his knife!

Aunt Amelia had said if she couldn't stand it—and she couldn't! She wrote a hasty note to Hiram saying that the farm life was impossible to her and she was going back to Aunt Amelia. She wished to have her allowance increased and a settlement and division of the property as soon as possible. It was useless, she thought, to waste sentiment on Hiram.

As soon as she had packed her trunk she ordered Orinda to blow the horn for Obed from the field. Orinda permitted herself to remark in an undertone that "it was no-settin' to take men out of the hay field in the middle of the forenoon, but some folks hadn't no idea how what the universe was made for them to flaunt pink ribbons in."

The Boston steamer would stop at 12 o'clock, at the Harbor, two miles away. Once on board, thought Mary Emma, she would have left the uncongenial atmosphere, the vulgar, fretting difficulties behind her forever!

Obed in his shirt sleeves with his sandy-colored hair sticking through a rent in a huge haymaker's hat sat on the wagon seat beside her and her trunks towered aloft in the back of the wagon. Hiram had entirely disregarded her wishes concerning a new carriage. The one which would not reach Boston until morning and Mary Emma found that there was no stateroom engaged. It would be disagreeable to go into the ladies' cabin with the crowd, for the night, but fortunately she was not subject to seasickness, and in the joy of her escape nothing seemed to matter of the steamer. The raucous whistle, as it swung off from the Damascus pier, seemed to her the trumpet-blast of freedom.

Some French philosopher had said that relationships mean only what one wishes to have them. There was no real relationship between her and Hiram.

To Be Continued.

LODGE'S SPEECH OF NOTIFICATION

The President Is Formally Told of His Renomination at Canton.

Canton, O., July 12.—The speech of Senator Lodge notifying Mr. McKinley of his nomination to the Presidency is as follows:

Mr. President:—This committee, representing every state in the Union, and the organized territories, of the United States, was duly appointed to announce to you, formally, your nomination by the Republican national convention, which met in Philadelphia on June 19th last, as the candidate of the Republican party for President of the United States for the term beginning March 4th, 1901. To be selected by the Republican party as their candidate for this great office is always one of the highest honors which can be given to any man. This nomination, however, comes to you, sir, under circumstances which give it a higher significance and make it an even deeper expression of honor and trust than usual. You were nominated unanimously at Philadelphia. You received the unforced vote of every delegate from every state and every territory.

Without Faction or Dissent.

The harmony of sentiment which appears on the face of the record was but the reflection of the deeper harmony which existed in the hearts and minds of the delegates. Without faction, without dissent, with profound satisfaction and eager enthusiasm, you were nominated for the Presidency by the united voice of the representatives of our great party in which there is neither sign of division nor shadow of turning. Such unanimity, always remarkable, is here the more impressive, because it accompanies a second nomination to the great office which you have held for four years. It is not the facile triumph of hope over experience, but the sober approval of conduct and character tested in many trials and tried by heavy and extraordinary responsibilities. With the exception of the period in which Washington organized the nation and built the state, and of those other awful years when Lincoln led his people through the agony of civil war and saved from destruction, there has never been a Presidential term in our history so crowded with great events, so filled with new and momentous questions, as that which is now drawing to its end.

True to the declarations which were made at St. Louis in 1896, you, sir, united with the Republicans in Congress in the revision of the tariff and the re-establishment of the protective policy.

Maintained National Credit.

You maintained our credit and upheld the gold standard, leading the party by your advice to the passage of the great measure which is to-day the bulwark of both. You led again in the policy which has made Hawaii a possession of the United States. On all these questions you fulfilled the hopes and justified the confidence of the people, who four years ago put you in power upon promises. But on all these questions, also, you had as guides, not only your own principles, but also the plain declarations of the national convention which nominated you in 1896.

Far different was it when the Cuban question, which we had also promised to settle, brought, first, war, and then peace, with Spain. Congress declared war, but you, as commander-in-chief, had to carry it on. You did so, and history records unbroken victory from the first shot of the Nashville to the day when the protocol was signed. The peace you had to make alone. Cuba, Porto, the Philippines you had to assume alone the responsibility of taking them all from Spain. Alone, and weighted with the terrible responsibility of the unchecked war powers of the constitution, you were obliged to govern these islands, and to repress rebellion and disorder in the Philippines. No party creed defined the course you were to follow. Courage, foresight, comprehension of American interests, both now and in the unchartered future, faith in the American people and in their fitness for great tasks were then your only guides and counsellors.

Great New Policy

Thus, you framed and put in operation this great new policy which has made us at once masters of the Antilles and a great eastern power, holding firmly our possessions on both sides of the Pacific. The new and strange ever excites fear, and the courage and prescience which accept them, always arouse criticism and attack. Yet a great departure and a new policy were never more quickly justified than those undertaken by you. On the possession of the Philippines rests the admirable diplomacy which warned all nations that American trade was not to be shut out from China. It is to Manila that we owe the ability to send troops and ships in this time of stress to the defense of our ministers, our missionaries, our consuls and our merchants in China, instead of being compelled to leave our citizens to the casual protection of other powers, as would have been unavoidable had we flung the Philippines away and withdrawn from the Orient.

Rest assured, sir, that the vigorous measures which you have thus been enabled to take, and that all further measures in the same direction which you may take, for the protection of American lives and property will receive the hearty support of the people of the United States who are now as always determined that the American citizen shall be protected at any cost in all his rights, everywhere and on all times. It is to Manila again, to our fleet in the bay and our army on the land, that we shall owe the power, when these scenes of blood in China are closed, to exact reparation to enforce stern justice, and to insist, in the final settlement, upon an open door to all that vast market for our fast growing commerce.

The Policy Adopted.

Events, moving with terrible rapidity, have been swift witnesses to the wisdom of your action in the east. The Philadelphia convention has adopted your policy both in the Antilles and the Philippines, and has made it their own and that of the Republican party. Your election, sir, next November carries to us the continuance of that policy abroad and in our new possessions. To entrust these difficulties and vital questions to other hands, at once incompetent and hostile, would be a disaster to us and a still more unbelievable disaster to our posterity. Your election means not only protection to our industries but the maintainance of a sound currency and of the gold standard, the very corner-stones of our economic and financial welfare. Should these be shaken, as they would be by the success of our opponents, the whole fabric of our business confidence and prosperity would fall into ruin. Your defeat would be the signal for the advance of free trade, for the anarchy of a debased and unstable currency, for business panic, depression and hard times, and for the wreck of our foreign policy. Your election and the triumph of the Republican party—which we believe to be as sure as the coming of the day—will make certain the steady protection of our industries, sound money and a vigorous and intelligent foreign policy. They will continue these conditions of good government and wise legislation, so essential to the prosperity and well-being which have blessed our country in such abundance during the past four years.

Thus announcing to you, sir, your nomination as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, we have the honor also to submit to you the declaration of principles made by the national convention which, we trust, will receive your approval. We can assure you of the faithful and earnest support of the Republican party in every state, and we beg you to believe that we discharge here to-day, with feelings of the deepest personal gratification, this honorable duty imposed upon us by the convention.

SHELLS FOR WARSHIPS.

Philadelphia, July 16.—Hurry orders are being filled at the Midvale Steel Works for shells for warships.

The Frankfort arsenal will begin full time to-day, and there will be no cessation of work until 27,000,000 cartridges are turned out. The order from the war department includes cartridges for the Krag-Jorgensen and the latest improved Springfield rifle.

ROOSEVELT'S HOUSE AT OYSTER BAY.

ROOSEVELT IS NOTIFIED

Pleasant Occasion at His Home at Oyster Bay, Long Island.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 12.—Governor Roosevelt was to-day officially notified of his nomination for the vice-presidency at his country home, Sagamore, near Oyster Bay. The notification committee appointed by the Republican convention at Philadelphia, left New York on a special train at 10:30 o'clock, and made a quick run to Oyster Bay, where carriages were in waiting to convey them to Sagamore.

It was noon when the party arrived at its destination. Governor Roosevelt received them on the wide vine-covered porch of Sagamore. Standing on the lower step under the porte cochere, he grasped the hand of each gentleman as he alighted, and then, turning, presented each to Mrs. Roosevelt, who stood on the veranda behind him. As the struggling procession was rather slow in arriving, the early arrivals dispersed about the breezy verandas and grounds, and chatted informally before the formal ceremony of notification occurred. Shortly after 12 o'clock Senator Wolcott called the committee to the porch. There in the cool shade of the awnings and vines, he read the formal notification in his clear and resonant voice.

Senator Wolcott's Speech.

Governor Roosevelt:—The pleasant duty has devolved upon this committee, appointed by the national Republican convention, and representing every state in the Union, to make known to you officially the action of the convention, and to hand to you a copy of the platform it adopted, which embodies the principles of the party.

The representatives of the Republican party, in convention assembled, unanimously and spontaneously selected you as the candidate of the party at the next election for the high and dignified office of Vice President of the United States. You were so selected and named through no wish of your own, but because the convention believed that you, among all the Republicans in the land, were best fitted and adapted to be the associate of our President, in the important and stirring campaign upon which we are entering. The convention realized that you were needed in the great Empire state whose executive you now are, and whose people would delight still further to honor you, but it believed that your path of duty lay for the future in the field of national usefulness.

You are still a young man, as years are counted; but the country knows more of you than of most of its citizens. You were identified, and will ever be associated with those efforts toward reform in the civil service which command the approval of intelligent men of all political parties. Your stirring love of adventure has made you a more familiar figure in western camps and on western plains than on the avenues of your native city. Your sterling Americanism has led you to the mastery of our earlier history and you have told us of the winning west with a charm and spirit that have made us all better lovers of our country; while your tales of western hunting and adventure have filled the breast of every lad in the land with envy and emulation, and whatever doubts may have existed in the past now that you are our candidate, they will be believed to be true by every good Republican.

There is no man whose privilege it was to know you and to associate with you while you were the assistant secretary of the Navy under President McKinley's appointment, who is not eager to testify to the great ability and fidelity which characterized your incumbency of that office. Of your services to our country during the late war with Spain, it is not necessary for me to speak.

Your name will ever be identified with the heroic achievements of our army, and your warmest friends and most devoted admirers are the gallant band of rough riders whom you led to victory.

This bright and glorious record, however, did not lead that great convention at Philadelphia to insist upon you as its candidate, although it fills with pride the heart of every true American. The Republican party has chosen you because from your earliest manhood until to-day, in whatever post you have been called upon to fill, and notably during your two years of splendid service as chief executive of the state of New York, you have everywhere and at all times, stood for that which was clean and uplifting, and against everything that was sordid and base. You have shown the people of this country that a political career and good citizenship could go hand in hand, and that devotion to the public welfare was consistent with party membership and party organization. There is not a young man in these United States who has not found in your life and influence an incentive to better things and higher ideals. With President McKinley you will lead our ticket to victory, for you have both been tested, and in your honor, your patriotism and your civic virtues the American people have pride and confidence.

Senator Wolcott's address was frequently applauded, his reference to Gov. Roosevelt's hunting stories evoking a hearty laugh. When he stepped forward he stood in a clear space on the crowded porch, facing the doorway of a reception room in front of which the governor stood in erect military attitude. To the left were a number of ladies and other guests of the house while Mrs. Roosevelt stood among them, the three children of the governor looking on with wide-eyed interest.

When Senator Wolcott concluded Governor Roosevelt stepped a pace forward and replied. His voice was clear and firm, and as he proceeded there were several interruptions of applause. He said:

"Mr. Chairman:—I accept the honor conferred upon me, with the keenest and deepest appreciation of what it means and above all, of the responsibility that goes with it. Everything that is in my power to do will be done to secure the reelection of President McKinley to whom it has been given in this crisis of national history to stand for and embody the principles which lie closest to the hearts of every man worthy of the name.

"This is very much more than a party contest. We stand at the parting of the ways and the people have now to decide whether they shall go forward along the path of prosperity and high honor abroad or whether they will turn their backs upon what has been done during the past three years; whether they will plunge this country into an abyss of misery and disaster, or, what is worse than even misery and disaster—shame. I feel that we have a right to appeal not merely to Republicans but all good citizens, no matter what may have been their party affiliations in the past and to ask them, on the strength of the record that President McKinley has made during the past three years and on the strength of the threat implied in what was done in Kausas City a few days ago, to stand shoulder to shoulder with us, perpetuating the conditions under which we have reached a degree of prosperity never before attained in the nation's history and under which abroad we have put the American flag on a level where it never before in the history of the country has been placed. For these reasons I feel we have a right to look forward with confident expectation of what the verdict of the people will be next November and to ask all men to whom the well-being of the country and the honor of the national name are dear to stand with us as we fight for prosperity at home and the honor of the flag abroad."

A round of applause broke out as the governor concluded, but he checked it instantly by saying:

"Gentlemen, one moment, please. Here Ned," he cried to Senator Wolcott, "this is not to the national committee, but I want to say this to my friends. Friends of my own state who are here, just let me say that I appreciate seeing so many of you here to-day. I want to say that I am more than honored and pleased at having been made a candidate for vice-president on the national ticket, but you can not imagine how badly I feel at leaving the men with whom I have endeavored and worked for civic decency and righteousness and honesty in New York."

At 1:15 p. m. the party left and started on the return drive to Oyster Bay, where the special train waited them.

On reaching the railway station the following telegram was sent to President McKinley:

"The committee appointed to notify Governor Roosevelt of his nomination to the vice-presidency have fulfilled that pleasant duty and join in this message of congratulation and good will.

(Signed.)

"EDWARD O. WOLCOTT."

FOUR TROOPS OF CAVALRY

Recruited From Macabebes -- Officers Who Will Command.

Manila, June 10.—The military authorities have ordered the formation of four troops of natve cavalry, to be recruited from the Macabebes and officered by Americans. Major Bateson, the originator of the idea of employing the Macabebe tribesmen as scouts, is to be commander of the new squadron of Filipino soldiers. The officers will be: Captains James H. Munroe, William C. Geiger, Francis H. Cameron, First Lieutenants David H. Biddle, James Conway and Clarence C. Culver.

The Macabebes have long been used as scouts, and their value in such work has already been demonstrated. The present plan of mounting them is intended to render them more effective by increasing their mobility. Many of our army officers declare that we must eventually come to a general use of native troops to preserve order in the provinces of Luzon and elsewhere. While several of our regiments are to-day using small details of Ilocanos, Visayans, and even Tagalos, as scouts and guides, the organization of native soldiers, with the notable exception of the Macabebes, has been objected to by the authorities of Manila. When the Macabebes are controlled they do good work in their own line, but they are hard to restrain from outrage, looting and indiscriminate killing. Several American officers have declined services with the Macabebes on the ground that it was impossible to restrain them in moments of excitement. The Filipino country people, in certain districts, remain in the mountains, instead of coming back to their village homes, because of their fear of a visit from the Macabebes scouts. Tagalogs and Macabebes are separated by fierce tribal hatreds and are always hostile to each other. Each native cavalryman in the new mounted organization will take the following oath:

"We, the undersigned, do severally agree that we will well and faithfully serve the United States of America as scouts in the squadron of Philippine cavalry, from this, the —— day of 1900, until the 6th day of June, 1901, unless sooner discharged. This contract is made with a full knowledge and in conformity with general order No. 25, all provisions of which, including the pay and allowances established therein, are hereby accepted and made a part of this contract. And we do further agree to obey and abide by all such laws, orders and regulations as have been or may be hereafter prescribed."

The pay of Macabebes soldiers will be just one-half that given to American troops, owing to the fact that they are to be paid in Mexican silver, while the Americans are paid in gold.

MANILA COUNTERFEITERS.

Manila, June 10.—The large circulation of silver money in the Philippines has made an opportunity for counterfeiters, and there is evidence of one or more "gangs" in Manila and the provinces who manufacture spurious coin. The counterfeiters make Mexican dollars from a cheaper and baser metal, the American nickel is counterfeited, and the brown five-dollar bills have been successfully imitated. But the cleverest and most successful scheme of all is the coining of American silver dollars from Mexican silver dollars. The silver in a Mexican dollar if stamped with the facings of our American silver dollar at once doubles in value, for anyone will give you two dollars Mexican for one dollar American. The advantage of this scheme is that a sufficiency of good metal can be obtained by melting up Mexican dollars and when stamped with the American facings the new coins produce 100 per cent profit. Raids have resulted in finding several basketsful of bad money in the rear of a Chinaman's house, and a Filipino was discovered with several dollars' worth of the counterfeit five-dollar bills and a box of recoined American silver dollars in his possession. The Chinaman and the Filipino have made partial confessions and given damaging testimony. It is now evident they are members of a gang operating on a large scale in Luzon in which there are several Americans or Europeans as leaders.

BATTALION OF MARINES.

Washington, July 16.—Gen. Heywood, commandant of the marine corps, is arranging for the mobilization of another battalion of marines for the far east. They will leave San Francisco as soon as transportation can be arranged, probably about August 1. The battalion will be composed of one company of marines from Boston, one from New York and two from the marine barracks in this city. The present intention is to send the battalion direct to China for service there.

LOSSES LAST WEEK.

Manila, July 16.—During last week's scouting three Americans were killed and two wounded, and 35 rebels were killed. Fifty rebels were captured and 25 rifles and fourteen tons of powder and ammunition taken.

It will become necessary, under the new code of procedure which the committee expects to adopt, to secure the services for the higher courts of Manila and the provinces of American judges knowing Spanish.

BIG CORPORATION.

Trenton, N. J., July 11.—The National Telephone and Telegraph company, with an authorized capital of $50,000,000, has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The company is empowered to construct and operate telephone and telegraph lines in New Jersey and other states and also in foreign countries.

The articles were filed by the lawyer who has filed all of the incorporations of the companies organized by the Widener-Elkins-Whitney syndicate.

FOREIGN MINISTERS and WIVES SAID TO HAVE BEEN MASSACRED

FOREIGNERS ALL BUTCHERED

Gallant Resistance of the Legations to Boxer Attack.

London, July 16.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"I can assert positively that the Chinese authorities had the dreadful news from Pekin a week ago, and that Sheng knew all the foreigners in Pekin were dead when he asked the American consul to cable Washington a proposal to deliver the foreigners in safety at Tien Tsin on condition that the allies would suspend their operations to the north of Pekin."

The correspondent adds certain details of affairs at Pekin after June 25. According to his story, the members of the legations made daily sorties, sometimes at night, and so successfully as to compel the Chinese to retreat from the immediate vicinity. These reverses had a disheartening effect upon the Chinese, and they soon began to show open signs of disaffection by desertions to Prince Ching's army, which was endeavoring to co-operate with the besieged. Ultimately, Prince Tuan decided to make a night attack in three powerful columns.

"At 6 o'clock on the evening of July 6," says the correspondent, "fire was opened with artillery on the legation, where the foreigners were concentrated. For two hours the walls were battered with shot and shell, and huge breaches were made in them. Then a general advance was ordered, and the Chinese infantry, volleying constantly, moved toward the gaps. The fire of the defenders, however, was so accurate and steady that hordes of Chinese soldiers and Boxers broke and fled in the wildest confusion, leaving large numbers of dead and wounded around the legation. They could not be rallied until they were out of the rifle range of the foreigners. Then Prince Tuan, making a desperate appeal, induced them to stand and return to the attack. Artillery fire was then resumed, and at the middle watch a second attack was attempted. But before the attackers could accomplish their object they were met by Prince Ching and Gen. Wang Wen Shao, with their troops, who, coming to the aid of the foreigners, a desperate battle ensued between the various forces of Chinese and Manchus.

"Unfortunately, many of Prince Ching's troops deserted to Prince Tuan. Prince Ching fell, and was supposed to have been killed, but, as the search for his body was unsuccessful, it is now believed that he was only wounded and was carried off and secreted by his faithful retainers.

"Gen. Wang Shao, although gray-haired and 70 years old, valiantly led his troops in person. He was killed, and his force, which was completely outnumbered, was routed.

"Throughout the night repeated attacks were made on the legation, but these were invariably repulsed with heavy losses. Toward the end of the third watch, about 5 a. m., the allies had practically defeated the besiegers, who were wavering and gradually withdrawing. But just then Gen. Tung Fuh Siang arrived from the vicinity of Tien Tsin with a large force of Kan-Su braves. By this time the walls of the legation had been battered down, and most of the buildings were in ruins. Many of the allies had fallen at their post, and the small band that was left took refuge in the wrecked buildings, which they endeavored hastily to fortify. Upon them the fire of the Chinese artillery was now directed. Toward sunrise it was evident that the ammunition of the allies was running out, and at 7 o'clock, as the advances of the Chinese in force failed to draw a response, a rush was determined upon.

"Thus, standing together as the sun rose, the little remaining band, all Europeans, met death stubbornly. There was a desperate hand-to-hand encounter. The Chinese lost heavily, but as one man fell others advanced and finally, overcome by overwhelming odds, every one of the Europeans remaining was put to the sword in the most atrocious manner."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, on the alleged authority of couriers who brought the story, gives a very sensational account. He says:

"Maddened with hunger, after having been without food for many days, the members of the legation and the guards made a sortie on the night of June 30, and killed 200 Chinese in an unexpected attack. Gen. Tung Fuh Siang, enraged over the loss of so many men, brought up heavy guns, and Prince Tuan gave the order that every foreigner must be destroyed. His words were: 'Destroy every foreign vestige, and make China a sealed book to all western powers.'

"Prince Tuan had previously discovered that Prince Ching was supplying the foreigners with ammunition. He therefore ordered Gen. Tung Fuh Siang to fire on Prince Ching's troops, and it is reported that Ching was killed or seriously wounded.

"In the final attempt to cut their way through, the legationers formed a square, with the women and children in the center. When the Boxers realized that they were being attacked, they became like wild beasts and shot each other with revolvers. Heavy guns bombarded all night until the buildings were demolished and in flames. Many foreigners were roasted in the ruins. The Boxers rushed upon them, and hacked and stabbed both dead and wounded, cutting off their heads and carrying these through the streets on their rifles, shouting fiercely. They then attacked the native Christian quarters, massacred all who refused to join them, outraged the women and brained the children. Hundreds of mission buildings were burned."

The correspondent adds:

"All China is now aflame with revolt against foreigners. Only in the extreme west is there quietude. Every port, even Shanghai, is menaced. In the provinces of Hupe and Hunan thousands of native Christians have been mutilated and tortured, the women being first outraged and then massacred."

TIEN TSIN TAKEN BY THE ALLIES

After Three Days' Hard Fighting--Loss of Col. Liscum.

London, July 17.—The Daily Mail's correspondent in further describing the fighting says:

When the arsenal had been evacuated by the Chinese, the Americans, French, Japanese and Welsh Fusiliers advanced toward the native city and joined with the other attacking forces. The Japanese infantry and a mounted battery advanced to the foot of the walls, supported by the Americans and French. Despite valiant attacks, the allies were only able to hold the positions gained outside the walls preparatory to renewing the assault in the morning.

The casualties sustained by the allies were exceedingly heavy, especially those to the Americans, French and Japanese. Several explosions in the native city were caused by the bombardment.

The Chinese appear to have exhausted their supply of smokeless powder, as they are now using black powder.

Remey Notifies Washington.

Washington, July 17.—Admiral Remey this morning cabled the navy department that the city and forts of Tien Tsin are in the hands of the allies. His list of killed and wounded is somewhat fuller than yesterday's report, but still not entirely complete. His dispatch follows:

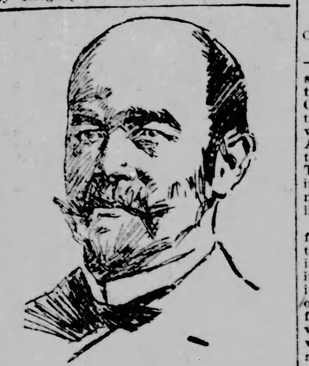
"Che Foo, July 17.

"To-day hope to get wounded from Tien Tsin either in hospitals at Taku or aboard Solace. Communication very uncertain; following casualties apparently confirmed: Marines—Captain Davis, killed; Captain Lemly, Lieuts. Butler and Leonard wounded. Army—Colonel Liscum, killed; Majors Reagan and Lee, Captains Noyes, Brewster and Bookmiller, Lieuts. Naylor, Lawton, Hammond and Waldron wounded. Total killed and wounded reported, 775; Russian and Japanese lose heavily; our total loss reported 215; about 40 were marines, but number believed to be exaggerated. Have officer on shore especially to get authentic number of names, which will be promptly telegraphed. City and forts now in the hands of allies; Admiral Seymour returned to fleet, ranking officer ashore is Admiral Alexieff at Tien Tsin.

"REMEY."

(Signed.)

This bulletin was received at the navy department early this morning, and was copied for distribution about 9 o'clock. Before it was given out it was decided to make some change in the copy, the nature of which was not disclosed, and the above copy finally was given to the public.



ADMIRAL REMEY.

China Must Pay Penalty.

London, July 17.—European journals are to-day indulging in a great deal of wild talk crediting the powers with having decided to lay Pekin in ashes, remove the capital to Canton, and hang the empress and Prince Tuan, but the writers fail to take into account the difficulties which would attend such undertakings. However, the chancelleries fully recognize the magnitude of the task confronting the great powers. As a matter of fact, as has already been pointed out in these dispatches, the only thought for the moment of the powers is how best to reach Pekin. Once there, they can be depended upon, according to the best official information, to exact whatever penalty appears to be the most striking and effective.

This morning's news of the success of the allied forces at Tien Tsin, though that success has been dearly bought, appears to clear the air somewhat. This victory over the Chinese, it is hoped, will enable the allies to resume preparations for an advance, especially as to-day it is officially announced that the Japanese force of 22,000 will all be disembarked by July 19 at the latest. The suggestions of scattering the forces throughout China in pursuit of the "Boxers" emanate wholly from irresponsible quarters. In official circles there is a full realization of the necessity of having the coast towns occupied and secure before proceeding to Pekin. The only course open to the powers is to remain in the capital until fanaticism wears itself out, and the elements of an orderly native government begin to emerge.

According to a Shanghai dispatch published here to-day, one hundred thousand Chinese troops, armed with Mauser rifles and modern artillery, are encamped at three points within forty miles of Shanghai, ready to besiege the town in the event of an attack by the Europeans upon the Woo-Sung forts.

According to a telegram from Che Foo received here to-day, 170 of the allied troops were killed in the assault upon the native city of Tien Tsin.

FIRST ATTACK UNSUCCESSFUL.

Tien Tsin, July 13, via Che Foo, July 15, and Shanghai, July 16.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon seven thousand of the allied troops were attempting to storm the wall of the city. The attack began at daylight. Its success is doubtful. The Chinese on the walls are estimated conservatively at 20,000. They are pouring a terrific hail of artillery, rifle and machine gun fire upon the attackers. The Americans, Japanese, British and French troops are attacking from the west and the Russians from the east.

The Americans suffered terribly. As The Associated Press representative left the field the chief surgeon of the Ninth infantry said a conservative estimate was that 25 per cent of the Americans were hit. Col. Emerson H. Liscum is reported to have been mortally wounded, as he was walking in front of his troops. Major Regan and Captains Buckmiller, Wilcox and Noyes are among the wounded.

The marine losses include Captain Davis killed, and Butler, Leonard and several others wounded.

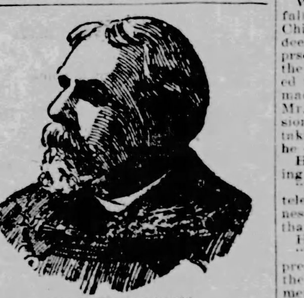
Officers declared that it was hotter than Santiago.

When the correspondent left the Americans were lying in the plain between the wall and the river under an enfilading and a direct fire. It was equally difficult for them to advance or retire.

The correspondent counted 300 wounded men of all nationalities.

American Officers Killed.

Washington, July 16.—Col. Emerson H. Liscum, of the Ninth infantry, who was killed at Tien Tsin was one of the most gallant of the old civil war veterans still in the service. At the outbreak of that war he volunteered as a corporal in Company H, of the First Vermont infantry, having been born in Vermont. He was mustered out of the volunteers in August, 1861, and immediately entered the regular army as a private in the Twelfth infantry. Promotion was rapid in his case, and he received his first commission in the regular army as a second lieutenant in February, 1863.



COLONEL LISCUM.
Commander of the Ninth infantry. Killed in China.

He was transferred to the Thirtieth infantry in 1866, and later became captain in the Twenty-fifth. He also served in the Nineteenth infantry as captain, in the Twenty-second infantry as major; in the Twenty-fourth as lieutenant colonel, and became colonel of the Ninth infantry on April 25, 1899. He was brevetted a captain in 1864 for gallant services in the battle of Bethesda Church and in the campaign before Richmond.

Col. Liscum was in the Santiago campaign with the Ninth infantry, and was badly wounded at the battle of San Juan Hill. The war department had taken note of his splendid service there, and his name was to have been presented at the next session of congress for promotion to the rank of brigadier.

Captain Austin R. Davis, United States marines, also killed, was a native of Georgia. He entered the marie corps as a second lieutenant in 1894. He went out to the Philippines in April, 1899, in charge of the marines who took over the Cavite naval station from the military branch. His commission as captain in the marine corps is dated March 3, 1899.

Capt. William R. Lemly, of the marine corps, who is reported as wounded, is a native of North Carolina and a nephew of Judge Advocate General Lemly, of the navy. He entered the corps on its increase in March, 1899, being attached to the staff as assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain.

Lieutenant Smedly D. Butler, of the marine corps, also wounded, was one of the new officers in the service, having been appointed from Pennsylvania, in August, 1899. He was sent to the Philippines immediately upon his appointment, and was one of the officers drawn from the Cavite station by Admiral Kempff at the beginning of the fighting at Taku.

Lieutenant Henry Leonard, of the marine corps, was appointed to that service from the District of Columbia in April, 1899. He accompanied Lieut. Butler to the Philippines soon after his appointment and also joined Kempff's forces at Taku.

Major James Reagan, of the Ninth infantry, entered the military service from New York, as a musician in Company H, Second infantry, before the civil war. He served throughout that war and received a commission as second lieutenant in the Eighteenth infantry in December, 1896. He was assigned to the Ninth infantry as a first lieutenant in 1870, and has been attached to that regiment ever since becoming a captain in 1887 and major in 1899.

The Captain Buckmiller referred to in the dispatches as having been wounded, is Captain Edwin V. Buckmiller. He is a West Pointer, entering the academy from Ohio in 1885. His first commission was that of a second lieutenant in the Second infantry, in 1889. He became attached to the Sixteenth infantry as a captain in 1899, and joined the Ninth infantry by transfer in the same year.

Captain Charles R. Noyes, of the Ninth infantry, is adjutant of the regiment. He also was a West Pointer, having been appointed from Massachusetts in 1875. He got his first commission as a second lieutenant in the Ninth infantry in 1879, and has been with that organization ever since, becoming first lieutenant in 1887 and captain in 1896.

Danish Mission Looted.

Copenhagen, July 17.—The Danish mission station at Fung-Kwang-Tung, on the peninsula of Liaotung, has been destroyed. The missionaries escaped to Chemulpo.

Cabinet Meeting Called.

Washington, July 17.—A cabinet meeting has been called for two o'clock this afternoon to consider the Chinese situation. President McKinley is due in Washington at 1 p. m.

Burned Catholic Mission.

Washington, July 17.—The secretary of State has received a dispatch from Mr. Allen, the American minister in Corea, saying that the Bozers on Saturday, July 14, destroyed a Catholic mission three miles from the Corean boundary and fifty miles from the American mines.

Guns Battered the Walls.

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Tien-Tsin, Friday, July 13.—In today's combined attack upon the native city over forty guns bombarded the Chinese positions. The fighting was most determined and the allies losses were heavy. Eight Chinese guns were captured, and the Chinese were driven out of the west arsenal after a fierce cannonade.

A strong mixed force is now close to the walls, and it is expected that an assault will be made to-morrow.

Wu Not Surprised.

Washington, July 17.—The news of the fall of Tien Tsin was conveyed to the Chinese minister early to-day. He was deeply interested, but evinced little surprise at this outcome, as he had looked on the result as inevitable. He was surprised that any effective resistance had been made on the first day of the fighting. Mr. Wu is remaining in practical seclusion. He is anxious to get away and take a most needed rest, but he feels that he cannot do so while the crisis is on.

He was induced to answer the following direct question:

"Based on your understanding of the telegram and familiarity with the Chinese character, how would you advise that the present situation be met?"

He pondered for a time and then said: "The first essential in dealing with the present situation is to maintain calm in the midst of the present feverish excitement and to avoid hasty conclusions based upon a multitude of conflicting reports. To be sure, it appears that fighting has occurred at Tien Tsin. But many of the most vital features of this affair are lacking. There is nothing to show the steps taken by the viceroy or the Taotai to maintain order and prevent bloodshed.

"The question is how to meet the actual occurrences in China. The first suggestion is to send great forces of troops, and on that my position makes it impossible for me to express any opinion. But this much at least seems plain to me—that with any armed force there should go also civil officers—men of the highest ability and intelligence. They would afford an opportunity to learn whether there was any need of fighting. The purpose and the policy on each side could be made plain, and there could be an intelligent understanding of each other before a recourse to bloodshed."

The minister emphasized the fact that China did not want war, and he pointed out that this attitude was made plain by the edict of June 29.

Li Going North.

Hong Kong, July 17.—All the foreign consuls in Canton had an interview with Li Hung Chang July 15, but failed to dissuade him from going North. Li Hung Chang is said to have accepted full responsibility for any disturbance in Canton during his absence. He takes the vice-regal seal along with him, thus preventing the issue of proclamations while he is away.

Li Hung Chang is expected to reach Hong Kong to-day, and will see the governor to-morrow. Afterwards he will proceed northward.

The Black Flag chief, Li-Enyee, is moving his forces preparatory to marching overland to Pekin.

The Chinese are glad of this, as they think Canton will be safer without Li-Enyee while Li Hung Chang is away.

SHOT THE WOUNDED.

New York, July 16.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Tien Tsin, July 8, says:

Ineffectual attempts have been made to conceal the horrible fact that Admiral Seymour was compelled to shoot his own wounded during the recent disastrous retreat of the Pekin relief expedition. All the wounded and prisoners who fell into the hands of the Chinese were frightfully tortured.

The bodies of two marines who were captured by the Chinese were recovered.

The bodies had been cut into pieces. First the eyes had been hacked out; then the cheeks, arms and legs cut off, until death ended the sufferings of the poor fellows. When Admiral Seymour, in his retreat, found himself so hard pressed that he was unable longer to carry his wounded with him, he asked them, "Which do you prefer, to be left to the mercies of the Chinese or be shot by your own comrades?" As Admiral Seymour put the question the tears were running down his cheeks.

"We prefer death to torture. Shoot us now, that we may die like men," was the piteous response of the helpless men.

A firing squad was told off, and while the little allied force stopped and beat off with gun fire the Chinese horde that surrounded it, inside its lines an act of mercy was performed as the firing squad carried out its orders.

A few merciful volleys from the rifles in the hands of friends and the harassed expedition was relieved of its burden of wounded. The fanatical Chinese horde was cheated of victims for its torture, and the sufferings and fears of the unfortunates were brought to an end in an honorable death under their own flag.

The British and American forces are brigaded together on the west side of the town; the Germans and Japanese on the south side; the French and Russians on the north and a force of Cossacks hold the east side.

Scouts report that imperial Chinese troops have arrived from Pekin, well equipped and with many guns. Troops of native cavalry and hordes of Boxers are coming from the east and south.

THE BUFFALO FOR TAKU.

Washington, July 17.—Admiral Remey has cabled to the Buffalo, now at Colombo, Ceylon, to proceed to Taku. The trip will take three weeks. She has on board about 400 fresh men to augment the naval force now in China.

The Princeton has sailed from Hongkong to Amoy. She has been going from port to port along the Chinese coast, displaying the American flag and looking after the American interests. The report of her movement came from Captain Knox, and not from Admiral Remey, showing that the officer on board has authority to go to the point regarded as most in need of her services.

FREE

A NEW CURE FOR

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing of water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a Positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub, called by botanists the PIPER-METHYSTICUM, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys, and cures by draining out of the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease.

Rev. John H. Watson testifies in the New York World that it saved him from the edge of the grave when dying of Kidney disease and terrible suffering when passing water. Mr. Calvin G. Rice, North Brookfield, Mass., testifies to his cure of long standing Rheumatism. Mr. Jos. Whitten, of Wolfboro, N. H., at the age of eighty-five, writes of his cure of Dropsy and swelling of the feet, Kidney disorder and Urinary difficulty. Many ladies, including Mrs. C. C. Foster, Locktown, N. J., and Mrs. Sarah Tharp, Montclair, Ind., also testify to its wonderful curative power in Kidney and allied disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a Sure Specific Cure and can not fail. Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 42 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

DIAZ'S SIXTH TERM.

City of Mexico, July 11.—Replying to the congratulatory address on his re-election, President Diaz said to a large concourse of political friends and admirers:

"It is a great honor for a citizen to be called to the position of president of the republic, but the honor is still greater when it is conferred by the unanimous will of the nation; when the election proves that the people have, with the full sincerity of their hearts, centered their desires on a single person.

"I must add that I am especially grateful to the electors of the six electoral districts of the capital of the republic who have come to inform me of the result of the election. It is my firm belief that confidence is the basis of all government, the foundation of the administrative edifice, and is the cause of prosperity. Possessing that factor, the success of any government is assured. As to the result of the elections which are now taking place, I must repeat what I said some months ago, that neither my age nor my capabilities qualify me to continue ruling the country. I am 70 years of age, of which 43 have been devoted to the service of the fatherland. As to my capabilities, I reaffirm my previous opinion and I can only add that I will not withhold from my fatherland my closing years if she requires them of me, any more than I have begrudged to her the unstinted service of my whole life."

TROUBLE IN THE CAROLINES.

San Francisco, July 11.—The following advices from the Caroline island has been received here:

On March 21 the inhabitants of Falalu, Caroline island, were aroused by a savage attack of the natives upon a shipwrecked crew. The sailors who were English subjects were seeking shelter when they were fired on and would have been slain had it not been for the timely arrival of an American cattle drover. With his three employes, the American managed to rescue John Stevenson and James Smith, who had been seriously wounded by the natives, the other three of the crew having fled, leaving the wounded to care for themselves. The latter were looked after by the Americans, who, although wounded himself, conveyed them to a place of safety. He refused to give any information as to his identity, but it was learned later that he was Edward St. Supery, a Californian, who left Guam to purchase some cattle among these islands. The natives of this place have long been known as savages. They are continually at war with themselves.

THE BRITISH DEFEAT.

London, July 14.—Lord Roberts has sent nothing

RECIPROCITY WITH GERMANY

President Proclaims the Convention Under Dingley Law.

Washington, July 14.—The following proclamation by the President on the German reciprocity agreement has been made public:

RECIPROCITY WITH GERMANY, BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The German government has entered into a commercial agreement with the United States in conformity with the provisions of the third section of the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897, by which agreement in the judgment of the President reciprocal and equivalent concessions are secured in favor of the products of the United States:

Therefore, be it known that I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority conferred by said act of Congress, do hereby suspend during the continuance in force of said agreement the imposition and collection of the duties imposed by the first section of said act upon the articles hereinafter specified, being the products of the soil and industry of Germany, and do declare in place thereof the rates of duty provided in the third section of said act to be in force and effect from and after the date of this proclamation, as follows, namely:

Upon argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees, crude, 5 per centum ad valorem.

Upon brandies, or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, $1.75 per proof gallon.

Upon still wines, and vermouth, in casks, 35 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles, or jugs containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles or jugs containing each not more than one pint, $1.25 per case, and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of 4 cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles or jugs.

Upon paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings, and statuary, 15 per centum ad valorem.

Of which the officers and citizens of the United States will take due notice.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this thirteenth day of July, A. D., one thousand nine hundred, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

(Signed) WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

By the President:
John Hay, Secretary of State.

The proclamation does not recite the terms of the arrangement. It is said that each government will proclaim only such features of the arrangement as are necessary for the guidance of its own officials in administering it. The arrangement itself will not be made public at present.

The putting into operation of the German meat bill is deferred for an indefinite period. The official explanation is that the purpose of its suspension is simply to allow of the execution of existing contracts held by American meat packers. It is not discoverable just now whether or not this figures in any way in reciprocity agreement, and it may be, and probably is, the fact that the suspension has been arranged for separately.

The State department is perfectly satisfied with what has been secured under the agreement for American exporters, and though the proclamation enumerates no special privileges conferred upon these exporters, the department officials feel that they will be satisfied with the results attained when they are fully disclosed.

SENATOR GEAR DEAD.

Washington, July 14.—United States Senator Gear, of Iowa, died at his apartments in the Portland, at 4:28 this morning, of heart failure. He was in his usual health up to 2:30 a. m. when he was attacked. Doctors were immediately summoned, but they could do nothing for him.

John Henry Gear, of Burlington, Ia., was born in Ithica, N. Y., April 7, 1825; received a common school education; removed to Galena, Ill., in 1836, to Fort Snelling, Iowa Territory, in 1838, and to Burlington in 1843, where he engaged in merchandising; was elected mayor of the city of Burlington in 1863; was a member of the Iowa House of Representatives of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth general assemblies of the state, serving as speaker for the last two terms; was elected governor of Iowa in 1878-79 and again in 1880-81; was elected to the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses; was beaten for the Fifty-second, was assistant secretary of the treasury under President Harrison and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican; was elected January 23, 1894, a senator in Congress from the state of Iowa for the six years beginning March 4, 1895. His term of service would have expired March 3, 1901.

OUR FLOUR IN JAPAN.

Washington, July 13.—Vice Consul General McLean has made a report from Yokohama on the subject of the importation of American flour into Japan. He says that the use of flour is not confined to the large cities of Japan, but is becoming common throughout that country. He speaks of three or four American-built flour mills, the largest having a capacity of 150 barrels a day that are now helping to supply Japan with flour. There are many small native mills of hand and water power throughout the country, but their product is of a coarse character and they do not compete to any extent with the imported stocks. American wheat also is being imported into Japan, and the considerable amount of flour made from it is being sold there. The demand for flour throughout the Orient is rapidly increasing, the best points of consumption at present being Russian possessions in Northern China and Eastern Siberia.

TREATY WITH ITALY.

New York, July 13.—The commercial treaty between the United States and Italy just ratified by the Italian chamber of deputies, is an agreement similar to those already made with France and Germany under section 3 of the Dingley act.

Its text has not yet been made public, but it admits to the United States from Italy at the reduced rates provided in section 3 of the Dingley act the articles there enumerated, including brandies, wines, works of art and argols.

The principal benefit received by the United States is understood to be a reduction in the Italian duty on wheat imported from this country.

THE NEXT REUNION

Washington, July 14.—General D. S. Stanley, president of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, has designated October 9, 10 and 11 as the dates for the next annual reunion at Chattanooga. This meeting will be in conjunction with a general reunion of veterans of all the armies, both Union and Confederate, who served in the campaigns about Chattanooga, for the purpose of inspecting and verifying or correcting the historical work thus far completed on the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military park.

BETTER FEELING AT WASHINGTON

Capture of Tien Tsin May Put an End to the Chinese Crisis.

Washington, July 17.—The whole Chinese situation materially brightened this morning upon the receipt of Admiral Remy's cable report of the capture of Tien Tsin by the allies. The Associated Press dispatch showing that this was the native walled city, cleared up an ambiguity that was contained in the admiral's dispatch, and swept away the last doubt in the official mind as to the importance of the victory. The hostile Chinese out of the shelter of the city into the open plain, and the allied force has quadrupled its efficiency in combat by placing the Chinese in this position. It is not doubted that the forward movement on Pekin will begin as soon as a cavalry contingent has arrived from Japan, which should be within a day or two.

The moral effect of the defeat of the allies at Tien Tsin would have been terrible, according to army officers, and would have been followed by the extension of the Boxer revolt to all parts of China. Even the Chinese minister now thinks that this blow has done much to crush the rebellion. He already talks of peace commissions in a most significant way.

There was no change in the official situation this morning. Pending the arrival of the President, it was not deemed proper to issue any orders to the troops. The impression gains ground that the good news of the morning has relieved the situation to the extent that the cabinet meeting called for this afternoon will not be obliged to deal with emergency measures.

The prospect of an extra session of congress has receded into the background with the other unpleasant contingencies which were to the fore yesterday. The financial officers of the army—the paymaster general and the quartermaster general—say they have enough money to meet present emergencies, and that, after all, would be the only consideration that would involve an extra session, in view of the determination to adhere to the "no war" status.

Mr. Goodnow, at Shanghai, sent a routine cablegram to the state department this morning, which, the officials said, was of no importance, relative to the conditions at Hankow.

If Mr. Wu's cablegram of this morning is founded on fact, as he insists, it will have a most important effect upon th campaign.

It is admitted by all officials that there can no longer be talk of delaying the campaign until fall, on account of climatic reasons, if the ministers are still alive and there is any possibility of relieving them by prompt action.

AT CAPE NOME.

Washington, July 11.—A report has been received from Captain Roberts, commanding the revenue cutter Manning, dated Dutch Harbor, Unalaska, June 23, showing a situation at Cape Nome which the officials fear may result in great suffering during the coming winter among the crowds now flocking to the new gold fields. Captain Roberts says:

"The steamer Luella, of San Francisco, F. Miller, master, came in from Nome with a clean bill of health, and confirms the report that small-pox cases were found on board the steamers Ohio and Santa Ana, which have been sent to Egg Island, off St. Michaels, for detention in quarantine.

"Captain Miller informs me that there are no cases of smallpox ashore, but that nearly every one reports an epidemic of typhoid fever.

"There are, he believes, 10,000 people on the beach, with no prospect of securing a paying claim or of obtaining employment outside of mechanics, such as carpenters, builders, etc. It appears impossible for the vast throng that has been, and is being thrown into Nome by the numerous transportation companies, which use every means possible to induce travel to the Cape Nome fields, to find mines or work. Many of these people have little above their passage money and depend upon finding gold to keep them going after landing. It is the opinion of those from the mining district of Nome, that a large number of people will be stranded before the end of the season, with no means of getting out of the country, without assistance from some source."

CUBAN CONVENTION.

Washington, July 14.—Secretary Root in discussing the coming constitutional convention in Cuba, expressed himself quite positively on the question of annexation. In reply to a question he said the subject of annexation or any other subject, for that matter, might be brought up before the convention but that in his opinion Cuban annexation, if it came at all, was not imminent just now. Said he: "My own experience in Cuba leads me to believe that the desire for independence is both strong and general among the people. I do not think they want annexation, even supposing that we want them. Under the congressional declaration we are in honor bound to give them independence first. If, subsequently, they wish annexation, that is a matter for them to determine. But it should be determined when they are in a position absolutely independent of us. Even then, as I have suggested, it is a case where it takes two to make a bargain."

TO PROTECT BIRDS.

Washington, July 16.—The department of agriculture has issued regulations for the proper execution of the Lacey law for the protection and importation of birds. A circular containing the regulations has been published. It explains that the department merely purposes to supplement and not to hamper or replace the work hitherto done by the state commissions and organizations. Attention is called to the fact that while the act provides for the purchase and distribution of birds, no appropriation is made for that purpose. The department therefore has no quail, pheasants or other game birds for distribution. Instructions in detail are given as to what is prohibited by the act.

DECLINES APPOINTMENT.

Washington, July 16.—Curtis Guild, of Boston, who was tendered the appointment of first assistant postmaster general to succeed Perry S. Heath, has declined to accept the office. The reason given for his action is the pressure of private business interests.

They Are Named.

Washington, July 12.—The secretary of the navy has selected as names for the six new sub-marine boats: Grampus, Shark, Pike, Porpoise, Adder and Moccasin.

GEN. WOOD WISHES TO GO.

New York, July 17.—Gen. Leonard Wood and his family arrived here to-day from Havana. When seen at quarantine, he said:

"I have not been called home to consult about the removal of troops from Cuba to China, but to talk over general matters in relation to my post in Cuba. I would like, however, to go to China. I do not know that I will be selected for a command, but I want to go."

THE OREGON.

Washington, July 17.—The following dispatch was received at the navy department this morning:

"Noji, July 17.—The Oregon is passing through Shimonoseki straits on the way to Kure. All is well. WILDE."

Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity.

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Female Irregularities, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Piles, and all derangements of the internal Viscera. 25 cts. a box. At Druggists' or by mail. "Book of Advice" free by mail. RADWAY & CO., P. O. Box 365, NEW YORK.

MINISTER WU HAS A CABLE

Which Claims the Legations Are Yet Safe. His Request.

Washington, July 17.—The Chinese minister has received a dispatch from the minister at London, authenticated by Sheng, the imperial inspector of posts and telegraphs at Shanghai, and by two viceroys, declaring that the foreigners in Pekin were safe on July 9, and were receiving the protection of the government. This is two days after the reported massacre. Minister Wu has laid the message before Secretary Hay.

The text of the dispatch received by Minister Wu this morning and laid by him before Secretary Hay, is as follows:

"The utmost efforts have been made to protect foreign ministers who were well on the 13th (Chinese calendar corresponding to our July 9). If Tien Tsin city should be destroyed it would be difficult to restore the same in one hundred years. Request the powers to preserve it as the consequences would affect Chinese and foreign commerce. Earl Li Hung Chang is transferred to North China as viceroy of Chi-Li. Please transmit this dispatch to the ministers at other capitals."

This dispatch, which is dated July 16, is signed by Viceroys Liu Kun Yi and Chang Chih-Tung, of Nanking and Wa-Chang respectively, and also by Sheng, director of posts and telegraphs at Shanghai. It was addressed to the Chinese minister in London, and by him transmitted to Minister Wu under today's date.

In accordance with the request contained in the cablegram, Minister Wu asked Secretary Hay to agree, with the other powers, to preserve Tien Tsin from destruction. The secretary's answer was not made public, but Minister Wu fears that the destruction already has occurred. He regards the cablegram as perfectly authentic.

A London dispatch says: William Pritchard-Morgan, member of parliament for Merthyr Tydvil, to-day received by cable positive assurances from a source upon which he relies, that the British legation at Pekin was still standing July 9, and also that Li Hung Chang left Canton this morning to take supreme command at Pekin.

GOV. ROOSEVELT IN ST. PAUL

Will Attend Convention of Republican Clubs—A Royal Greeting.

St. Paul, Minn., July 17.—Governor Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, arrived here at 8:05 a. m. to attend the convention of the National Republican League clubs. The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock in the Auditorium, where Governor Roosevelt will speak this evening.

A great crowd gathered at the Union station to greet the Empire state executive. When the train pulled in a mighty shout rang through the streets. The governor was greeted by the St. Paul Rosevelt Republican Rough Riders club and by a citizens' committee, headed by the Minnesota state band.

Escorted by the Rough Riders club, Governor Roosevelt's carriage led the procession to the Hotel Ryan.

As the governor alighted from his carriage at the hotel the club let loose a few rounds of cheers which seemed to arouse a responsive feeling in the breast of the governor. He went down the line and shook hands with the members and gave them a little talk, saying that, so far as he knew, 'his is the first uniformed Rough Riders club of the campaign.

He commended the idea and said that he esteemed it a personal compliment. He commended their fine appearance and from their enthusiasm he augured much good in the coming campaign. He said he was glad to see the young men of the country so active in the campaign. He thought it meant much, and that they were exhibiting a spirit of patriotism which was in all respects creditable to them and to the party which they represented.

After registering at the hotel Governor Roosevelt and his party were entertained at breakfast at the Minnesota club by Editor Wheelock, of the Pioneer Press.

When Col. George Stone, of California, president of the National League of Republic Clubs, called to order the twelfth convention of the league in the Auditorium, shortly after 10 o'clock this morning, not more than 300 delegates were present. In a short time, however, the empty chairs were filled.

Rev. Dr. S. G. Smith, of St. Paul, offered a prayer.

Secretary Stone then read the call for the twelfth annual convention.

On the roll call of states, about half the number responded. Welcoming addresses were made by city officials.

F. E. Wright, past president of the national league, was among those who spoke.

At this point, Gov. Roosevelt, escorted by Former President Woodmansee, appeared on the platform, and the delegates were on their feet for the first time, thoroughly waked up.

Gov. Roosevelt was introduced by President Stone. The governor was received with prolonged cheers. He spoke briefly, saying:

"I thank you very much for your greeting. I shall not attempt to speak to you because I shall have that pleasure and honor this evening. All I shall say to you is how glad I am to see you, to thank you for coming here, and to wish you success in your efforts in the campaign that is now opening. I wish success to every principle that makes American citizenship worth having."

United States Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, then addressed the convention.

Retiring President Stone then addressed the convention.

A motion that the addresses of President Stone and Senator Nelson be published in the proceedings of the convention was adopted. A resolution which was adopted unanimously was presented by Hayes, of Ohio, endorsing the wise and patriotic administration of President McKinley and heartily approving the character and principles of that gallant rough rider, Theodore Roosevelt.

Standing committees of the league were appointed and the convention adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

After appearing before the league convention and speaking briefly, Governor Roosevelt was driven to the Commercial Club, where he was tendered an informal reception and luncheon. This afternoon a public reception was held at the hotel. After the mass meeting to-night the governor will leave at 11:25 for Chicago and the east. He stated very emphatically to-day that he will make no more speeches on the present trip after leaving this city.

WAS MURDERED BY THE BOXERS

Romantic Career of an American Girl Ended in Pekin Massacre.

New York, July 16.—A Washington special to the World says:

No matter how painful death may have come to Mary Condit Smith, the pretty Washington girl, who, it is now believed, was murdered by Boxers, it was sweet to the living death she was suffering.

She was a martyr to Washington scandday mongers, and was literally driven to her death by malicious gossip.

Mary Condit Smith died in trying to live down and forget that she had been

"POLLY" SMITH.

branded as a thief. No more innocent, no purer girl ever lived than she, yet she was not proof against scandal and gossip.

It was in Pittsburg the seed of scandal that led to Miss Smith's murder was planted. In Washington she was known as "Polly" Smith. Here she was loved. She was a laughing, light-hearted girl, welcomed everwhere.

When the invitation came to her to attend a house party given in Pittsburg last fall she accepted. It was a gay house party and "Polly" Smith was the gayest of all.

It was after the house party had broken up that the scandal took root. The hostess had missed jewelry to the value of more than $2,000. Her guests were all persons of the highest standing and of unimpeachable character. She called in detectives and told them their names. She suspected no one of them.

In some way they learned of "Polly" Smith' laughing, gay nature, and they began to delve into "Polly" Smith's past life.

Washington learned of the loss of the jewels. Washington also learned of the suspicions of the detectives, and took things for granted, as Washington always does when scandal is promised. The story went from mouth to mouth, from house to house. Pretty "Polly" Smith was suspected. In fact, it is said that some malicious person even went so far as to accuse the girl.

Then there came a change over "Polly" Smith. She was no longer the light-hearted girl. She had heard the scandal. She—was helpless. She was innocent, but the blow now aimed at her had crushed her. Invitations came in fewer numbers, and those that did come were not accepted. The girl got paler and paler. She was seldom seen outside her own home.

Miss Smith's brother-in-law is Governor-General Wood of Cuba. It was thought that a change of scene and climate would help the girl. And she was sent to Cuba. Cuban climate and the change of scenes did not have the beneficial effect expected. So she settled down to a life of misery, literally eating her own heart.

Just at this time the mystery about the lost jewels was solved. They were found in the house of their owner, in some out-of-the-way place, where they had been left while the house party was going on.

Washington had almost forgotten the accusation made against "Polly" Smith by this time, in the freshness of other gossip on which Washington feeds, but "Polly" Smith had not forgotten. She came home.

It was when her family had almost despaired of ever making her well and happy again that the trip to China was proposed. The Congers were close to the Condit-Smiths. They loved this "Polly" Smith they had known of old. The girl left for China with the expressed purpose of staying there always. In China she could at least be among people who would not gossip.

CLOUDBURST IN TEXAS.

Coleman, Texas, July 17.—Fifteen lives are known to have been lost in a cloudburst here yesterday. Ten bodies have been recovered, but only two were identified.

It is feared that many more lives were lost in the valley below Coleman. The cloudburst, which followed three days' unprecedented rainfall, caused Ford's creek to burst its banks and rush through Coleman, a village of less than 1,000 inhabitants. Bewildered citizens, roused from their slumbers, rushed into the streets and were swept away. Many were saved by catching hold of pieces of timber and navigating them into eddies formed by the swift current, where they were drawn ashore. Joseph Spath and John Fuleisstine managed to mount their horses. They dashed into the water and swam their horses to a house where four little girls were screaming for help. Each rescued two of the children, whom they took up on their horses. The animals were swept away, however, in a noble effort to stem the swift current, and all were drowned.

Water has flooded the tracks of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway for miles around, and all traffic is stopped.

Millions of Feet of Lumber Burned

Detroit, Mich., July 16.—A Tribune special from Remus, Mich., says: Weidman's lumber yard, containing 9,000,000 feet of lumber, was set on fire by lightning early Sunday and the loss is estimated at $125,000. The fire is still burning.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., N. Y.

REPORT ON CUBA.

London, July 12.—The report of the British consul in Cuba for 1899, says:

"While the first year of American rule disappointed Americans as well as Cubans, and failed to realize expectations in the way of a great revival of trade and needed public works, it is only common justice to the United States officials in Cuba to say that no responsibility for the non-fulfillment of these expectations attaches to them. So far as their authority allowed, they have worked honestly and in good faith in what they conceived to be the best interests of the island. I can not see what more could be done. The one thing that was in their power to give was that thing that Cuba needed the most—the establishment of a permanent form of government."

The consul endorses the reports of Generals Brooke, Ludlow and Fitzhugh Lee, in which they point out that until a settled government is established, capital, so necessary to the economic reconstruction of Cuba, will continue to hold aloof, and says:

"In the interest of all the countries commercially related with Cuba, as well as of Cuba herself, it is to be hoped that the present uncertainty will be ended before the resulting evils assume an acute phase."

Referring to the "complications of hopeless confusion" arising from the use of two kinds of money, "the relative value of which daily fluctuates," the consul says:

"It is incredible that such a system should actually be in use to-day in a civilized country controlled by a government of so eminently practical people as the Americans."

Continuing, the consul pays a tribute to the sanitary work of the United States authorities, resulting in a remarkable diminution of mortality from yellow fever and advises the establishment of direct steamship communication between Great Britain and Cuba in spite of previous failures in this direction.

In conclusion, the consul remarks:

"The losses in Cuba during the insurrection and war were more serious than generally thought, and without the aid of foreign capital the rehabilitation of the industries will be a very lengthy, if not impossible task."

WORLD'S C. E. CONVENTION.

London, July 16.—The original program of the World's Christian Endeavor convention for yesterday was seriously interfered with by the delay in the arrival of 600 American delegates. Again, however, the convention was favored with glorious weather. Rev. Charles Sheldon addressed meetings and overflow gatherings at the Alexandria palace, everywhere being received with great enthusiasm. Peter Bilhorn was also present. He has charge of the vocal music during the convention. Thus far all the meetings have been largely attended and the inspiring strains of the Christian Endeavor hymns could be heard all over the grounds until long after midnight. Indeed, soon after 3 o'clock this morning the secretary himself and many others resumed singing.

TRUTH IS FINED.

Boston, July 11.—Francis Truth, who advertised himself as a divine healer, appeared in the United States circuit court yesterday, withdrew his previous plea of not guilty, pleaded guilty and was fined $2,500, which he paid. He pleaded guilty to seven indictments, accusing him of using the mails to further a scheme to defraud, which involved his divine healing methods; and on five charges he was fined the maximum penalty, $500 each.

Descendent of Washington.

Phoenix, Ariz., July 16.—Judge W. H. Washington, of Philadelphia, a direct descendant of Augustine Washington, father of George Washington, is dead at Castle Creek, Hot Springs, of consumption. He was 45 years of age and a lawyer of recognized ability.

WOOL MARKET IS PECULIAR

Western Clip Owners Refuse to Sell to Eastern Buyers.

Chicago, July 17.—Conditions in the wool market are peculiar. The owners of clips throughout the West still refuse to sell to the Eastern buyers who have flocked to the wool centers. Throughout Montana, Wyoming and Utah the owners have full warehouses, and therefore feel very bullish. Boston, Philadelphia, New York and Chicago buyers in the wool sections have secured very little wool, as they will not pay the price the growers ask.

In Chicago this week there have been heavy receipts, but it is all consigned. Silberman Bros. sold yesterday 500,000 pounds to one Eastern mill. This is the largest sale of record for some time, and the price was for medliums. The bulk of the sale was at 22 cents.

Next month, it is believed, the movement to the Eastern market will be heavy. A majority of the woolen mills East are closed for the ordinary summer repairs, and the operators, while they want wool, feel it may be cheaper and they will not buy. The latter part of August the dealers here say the movement to the East will be very heavy, and as large quantities are being stored there will be plenty for the demand.

In every wool locality there is a reported increased clip, and the quality of the wool is very good. The loss of some 400,000 pounds by fire in Miles City, Mont., last week did not affect the market.

Butte, July 17.—The receipts of wool at the wool house at Great Falls are daily increasing, and the total is now much above 1,000,000 pounds. Many scoured clips have arrived, but they are mostly small ones, no large clip having yet arrived. Shearing is late in all parts of Northern Montana.

At Big Timber, in Eastern Montana, wool sales are very slow coming in; although there are probably 1,000,000 pounds at hand. Shearing has not been as late in years. There are 2,000,000 pounds at Billings, which is estimated to be about one-fourth of the yield of that section.

The first and only wool sale at Billings was made yesterday, the clip comprising 4,000 pounds of Wyoming wool bought by James G. Fraser at 15c.

The Murray Cattle Company, of Eastern Montana, has sold its herd of 15,000 cattle grazing on the Crow reservation, o Hysham Bros., of Red Oak, Ia. The price received was from $30 to $35 a head.

Owing to the burning up of the grass crop, cattlemen are preparing to ship their herds to the feed lots of Nebraska. Many owners will take chances on the Chicago market, and thousands of cattle will be thrown on the market.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

Washington, July 11.—Preliminary returns to the statistician of the department of agriculture on the acreage of corn planting indicated an increase about 1,200,000 acres, or 1.5 per cent over the acreage harvested last year. Of the 22 states having one million acres or upward in corn in 1899, all but Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky show an increased acreage and the total decrease in the five states named is less than 600,000 acres. The increase in acreage is in the main, well distributed, there being only ten states and territori es of the 45 reporting that have not a larger acreage planted than was harvested last year. The average condition of the growing crop is 89.5 as compared with 86.5 on July 1, 1899, 90.5 at the corresponding date in 1898, and a ten-year average of 90.7. The condition in Iowa is 102, in Missouri, 101; in Kansas and Nebraska, 93; in Illinois, 92, and in Indiana, 89; Iowa being 10, Missouri 12, Kansas and Nebraska, and Illinois 2 points above their respective ten-year averages.

The condition of winter wheat shows a further decline during June, being 80.8 on July, as compared with 82.7 on June 1, 65.6 on July 1, 1899; 85.7 at the corresponding date in 1898, and a ten-year average of 79.8. Al the important winter wheat states, except Pennsylvania, Texas and Tennessee, share in this impairment of condition, Ohio and Indiana falling to 25 and Michigan to 40.

The average condition of spring wheat is 55.2, as compared with 87.3 one month ago; 91.7 on July 1, 1899; 95 at the corresponding date in 1898, and a ten-year average of 89.5. The condition in Minnesota has fallen to 48, in South Dakota to 44, and in North Dakota to 30, these figures being 44, 45 and 60 points respectively below the ten-year averages for the states named. The Northwestern states have been visited by a special agent of the department within the last ten days and reports of the department regular correspondents are fully confirmed. In Minnesota and North Dakota the condition of oats, barley, rye, pastures and meadow lands is, like that of spring wheat, the lowest on record.

The condition of spring and winter wheat combined on July 1, was 69.8 against 76.2 on July 1, 1899, and 89.4 the corresponding date in 1898.

The amount of wheat remaining in the hands of farmers on July 1, is estimated at about 31,000,000 bushels, or the equivalent of 9.3 per cent of the crop of 1899.

The average condition of the oats crop is 85.5 as compared with 91.7 one month ago, 90 on July 1, 1899, 92.8 at the corresponding date in 1898 and a ten-year average of 87.3.

The average condition of barley is 76.3 as against 86.2 one month ago, 92 on July 1, 1899, 85.7 at the corresponding date in 1898, and a ten-year average of 88.3. All the principal barley states show a decline during the month, and their averages of condition are all below the respective ten-year averages.

The average condition of winter rye is 89.6, as compared with 83.3 on July 1, 1899, 93.8 at the corresponding date in 1898, and a ten-year average of 89.5. While the two principal rye-producing states, New York and Pennsylvania, show an improved condition, as compared with June 1, they still fall 7 points below their respective ten-year averages.

The average condition of spring rye is 69.7, as compared with 89.7 on July 1, 1899, 96.9 at the corresponding date in 1898, and a ten-year average of 89.8.

There is an indicated increase of some 30,00 acres, or 1.2 per cent in the acreage in potatoes, with a condition on July 1 of 91.3 as compared with a ten-year average of 93.2. The sweet potate reports are highly favorable, Texas being the only important producer that reports a condition even slightly below its ten-year average.

The condition of tobacco is two points above the ten-year average in Kentucky, Virginia and Ohio, and four points above in Maryland. On the other hand, it is five points below in Tennessee, three below in Pennsylvania and nine below in Wisconsin, while the report from North Carolina corresponds exactly with the ten-year average for that state.

Reports on the hay crop are in the main unfavorable and there are few important grazing states in which the condition of the pastures is not considerably below the ten-year average.

While there has been a general decline in the condition of apples, almost every important apple-growing state has the promise of more than an average crop. This is also true of peaches and of grapes.

The wool report indicates the average weight per fleece as being 6.17 pounds, as against 5.95 pounds in 1898.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, July 14.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

If the great increase in failures to $100,570,124 in the first half of 1900, against $49,664,661 last year, and especially to $43,883,079 in the second quarter against $21,695,635 last year, gave no occasion for diligent search, failure returns would be worth nothing. But to-day it is shown that thirty banking failures for $25,822,682, against thirty-one last year for $7,601,728, accounted for much of the difference; that 285 brokerage and real estate failures for $22,122,346, against 145 last year for only $2,328,215, accounted for another part, and that in building and working and trade other large failures distinctly connected with those in real estate explain much more of the difference between manufacturing and trading failures last year and this.

In these and much less important changes in a few other lines are seen substantially all the commercial disasters as yet resulting from the amazing rise in prices last year, followed by weary but largely successful efforts during the past few months to get back to a normal state of business. When this is seen and the remarkable steadiness in number and size of the great majority of failures not for exceptional amounts, there appears ground for especial satisfaction that business has been on the whole so soundly conducted under conditions of unusual danger.

The Iron Age makes the output of pig 283,413 tons weekly, July 1, but the increase of 16,000 tons has by this time been exceeded, other furnaces having stopped this month, and repairs of works and adjustment of wage scales may yet occupy some weeks.

Cotton speculation has held the price too high for the comfort of foreign spinners, who have not provided for all their wants, but the arrangement by the Fall River committee to close for a month or more a large part of the New England mills will clear away dispute about the market for goods. The woolen manufacturer is in no better position, with some of the best mills closed in part or wholly on account of the uncertainty of demand.

Wool is growing weaker, and is even offered by some Western holders at prices which were refused not long ago, but the mills do not yet know what goods they would be able to sell, and from a temporary idleness there seems for some no escape.

If the country can get out of a crop officially called 547,000,000 bushels of wheat all it wants for food and seed and 200,000,000 bushels for export, with considerable left over in sight, it is the easy inference that anxiety is needless. There is not evidence yet, and for some time to come can not be, that injuries sustained have been as great as some suppose, so that alarm is not more necessary than it was last year.

Failures for last week have been 196 in the United States against 169 last year, and 26 in Canada against 24 last year.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

Toledo, O., July 17.—Close.—The bear influence, which has been in the background for some time, came to the front to-day, and ruled the market with a high hand. Wheat became demoralized in the early session and did not gain its strength until the close. Corn had an early attack of stage fright and sagged off in a remarkable manner. The holders of the long lines of wheat became scared over the prospects of a crop and unloaded their holdings in a hurried manner. There was hardly enough short interest in the market to absorb the big dump of wheat and the price declined rapidly.

Corn was beset in the same position. The copious rains of the last few days have improved the corn crop considerably, and the prospects of a big crop are better than ever. Reports from Nebraska state that estimates made on the crop of that state are as high as 300,000,000 bushels. This will equal the record breaking yield of 1898. The corn belt, which has produced nothing but bullish news for the last ten days, suddenly turned the tables to-day and sent out nothing but bearish news. Rains all over the belt did a world of good to the corn, and even some of the crop experts who gave dire accounts of the drought, were forced to admit that a large improvement was made in the fields.

This weakened the corn market, and wheat could not stand alone, especially with reports coming in from the northwest of a great improvement there. Liverpool was bearish also. Wheat cables at the close were ⅝ down and corn was 1⅝ down. The continental markets, with the exception of Antwerp, were all lower, the Paris decline equaling four cents on wheat. Bradstreet's detail on the world's visible gave a decrease of 2,900,000 in the supply. The southwestern receipts of new wheat also had a bad effect on the market.

Chicago wheat closed unchanged after exhibiting a decided weakness during the day. Toledo was not so fortunate. Cash and July wheat showed a decline of ⅛c, August a decline of ⅛c, and September closed unchanged from yesterday. Oats were firm and in better demand. There was considerable buying in the early session and the line closed higher.

Clover seed kept up its record of a daily 5c decline, and October seed closed at $5.65; 800 bags were sold and the price ran 5c off 2½c on the day's trading and closed 5c lower than yesterday.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 41¼c; August, 41c; September, 41c; No. 3 white, 41½c; No. 3 yellow, 41½c; No. 4 white, 40c; No. 4 yellow, 40c.

Oats—Cash, 26c; September, 24¼c; July, 23¾c; No. 3 white, 26½c.

Rye—Cash, 54¾c.

Clover Seed—$5 prime, $5.05; '98 prime, $5.40; October, $5.65.

At Chicago

More rain in the corn belt, practically assuring a large crop, induced liquidation of unprecedented force at the beginning of trade on change to-day. September corn opened ⅛ to ⅜ higher on the steadiness of cabies compared with the slump here yesterday, but broke sharply from first figures, 41¼ to 41, to 38⅜. The liquidation was on a heavy scale from nearly all sources and was met with a demand that was considered pretty good. Not until by comparison September had sold at 38⅜ was toned did the selling pressure cease to any extent. This was followed by a recovery to 39¾. Heavy rains were reported in Iowa, Missouri and Illinois, with showers in Nebraska and Kansas. Country interests were the biggest sellers. Receipts here were 1,002 cars.

Wheat opened steady, September at 77½@77¾c and advanced to 77⅞c on the steadiness at Liverpool and small northwest receipts. The bulge was followed by a break in sympathy with the corn weakness and large southwestern receipts. September slumped to 75⅞c and reacted slowly to 76¾c. Receipts here were 225 cars, 47 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 208 cars against 104 last week and 742 a year ago.

Oats were influenced by corn opening steady and turning weak. September began the session unchanged to ⅛c higher at 24⅝@24⅞c, declined to 23⅝c and then reacted to 23½@23⅝c. Receipts were 247 cars.

Provisions were weak, mostly with corn but to a degree with an easy hog market. There was considerable long stuff let out while the demand showed no increase. September pork opened 10 to 20c lower at $12.05@12.15 and sold off sharply to $11.40, and recovered to $11.70. September lard opened 5@7½c down at $6.72½@6.75 and declined to $6.55. September ribs opened 10c down at $6.70, eased to $6.55 and later reacted to $6.65.

The following are the quotations from the various boards to-day:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day's July 16 Close.	Close.
Cash	80	79	75¾	76¾	
July	79	79½	79	79¾	80¼
August	79½	80	78¾	80	80¼
September	81¾	81¾	79¾	81	81

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
July	76½	76½	74¾	76	76
August	76⅞	76⅞	74¾	76¾	76¾
September	77½	77¾	75¾	77¼	77¾
Corn—					
July	40¾	40¾	38⅝	39½	40⅝
August	41¼	41¼	38⅝	39⅝	40⅝
September	41¼	41¼	38½	39½	40⅛
Oats—					
July	23½	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	23½
August	23⅝	23⅝	23	23½	23⅝
September	24½	24½	23½	23⅝	24

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
September	81⅝	81⅝	80½	81⅝	81½
July	82⅝	82⅝	81⅝	82	82⅝
Corn—					
September	46	46¾	44⅞	45	46¼
July	46	nominal			46⅝

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
September	75	75¼	73⅝	75¼	74⅞
July	73¼	73¼	72⅝	73⅜	73⅝

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
September	76¾	76¾	75½	76¾	76¾

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
September	78⅝	78⅝	77⅜	78½	78¾

CHICAGO PROVISIONS

Pork—					
September	$12.05	$12.15	$11.40	$11.70	$12.25
July	11.87	11.87	11.45	11.55	12.05
Ribs—					
September	6.72	6.72	6.62	6.65	6.80
July	6.60			6.60	6.72
Lard—					
September	6.72	6.75	6.57	6.65	6.80
July	6